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Russell County
in
The War

JOHN E. WILSON

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Russell County

in

The War

Being a Record of the War Activities of the
County and the Part That It Played
in the Great Struggle

Compiled and Written by

LIEUTENANT JOHN E. WILSON

Chaplain with Railway Transportation Corps
in France and Russia

1921

249064

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JOHN E. WILSON
Russell, Kansas

PREFACE

AT LAST it is finished! Had some kind friend told me before I began this task of the many difficulties that I would encounter in collecting data for such a record as I planned and in part, have been able to realize, I fear that I would not have had the courage to have undertaken the job. An enormous amount of drudgery that is not evident in the finished product made one physically tired; but the one thing that almost broke the spirit of one who thought he was rendering a service that would be appreciated by the citizens of Russell County long after the writer had been forgotten, was the indifference, and in some cases open opposition that he met on the part of some men who were in the service. Is it possible that any do not now wish the fact recorded that they fought against Germany in 1917 and 1918? Even all our charity would not keep us from believing that such was the case at times when men openly refused to submit a brief record of honorable service rendered.

Many responded in a splendid manner and have furnished information that will mean more to the next generation than it does to us, but such information as that generation will be unable to obtain. By the nature of the case in considering so many lines of activity we could not write a consecutive story, rather have we attempted to classify such material as we could secure. One of our greatest regrets is in the incomplete photographic record of the men in the service. Rosters and lists I have taken from the records of the Draft Board as preserved at the court house. I here take the opportunity to express my appreciation to the parents and relatives of deceased soldiers for the assistance which they gave me in furnishing the record of their loved ones. I also express my appreciation to Wm. I. Roe, who has labored so patiently in collecting data that proved of great value here; also to P. A. Peterson for data on the State Guard; to the officers of the Red Cross, of the Liberty Loan drives, to the Russell library for access to the files of the papers published in Russell County, and a host of others who furnished pictures and records of value. As far as possible we have tried to make the book a home product. All soldier pictures were copied from pictures of every size and description by P. H. Wichers, who has kept on file all negatives from which duplicate prints can be made at any time. The panel design was drawn by Hubert Deines. Other designs were made by the author, who also made all photographs not otherwise designated. The engravings in this book will be filed with the Russell library and may be drawn out for use on same conditions as books. We take this plan of making the pictures available to the county in the future and protecting them from loss.

As it is we send it on now to you. We cannot hope that it will be free from errors. Where they exist they are not intentional, and due to meager information obtainable in most cases. We ask your leniency and promise to do better next time. If this work will serve to keep alive the memory of the great common experience that was ours as citizens of Russell County we will feel that it has not been brought forth in vain.

—John Edward Wilson, Russell, Kansas.

Russell County Court House

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DEDICATION

In order that right might prevail these men have died. "Lest we forget," not them, but the cause for which they offered all, we dedicate to their memory this book.

John V. Poppendorfer, Luray
William Roe, Russell
George Zwetzig, Russell
Calvin Leroy Newcomer, Russell
George Janne, Dorrance
Marcellus J. Banworth, Dorrance
Laurel Felix Brandenburg, Russell
Galen Elliot Cooper, Lucas
Albert Edward Bodmer, Paradise
Charles Wheatley, Bunker Hill
Thomas Jefferson Buchan, Wilson
Conrad Irwin Hurd, Paradise
Gustav J. H. Gahre, Wilson
Chester V. Hall, Russell
Claud E. Pratt, Lucas
August Beam, Waldo
J. Fred Boxberger, Russell
David Schmidt, Lucas
William J. Johnson
Julius S. Johnson, Luray
Arthur Boyles, Luray
Arthur Tisdale, Russell
David Deines, Russell
Floyd Leslie Fletcher, Lucas
Glenn Lewis Rouner, Luray
J. W. Black, Gorham
Ralph D. Scharpf, Dorrance
Frank D. Brainerd, Fairport.

"It was necessary to find words of praise and honor, which should be both simple and well known, comprehensible, and of the same value in all tongues, and standing as far as might be outside the flux of men and things. After search and consultation with all ranks and races in our armies and navies as well as with those who had given their sons, it seemed to me that no single phrase could better that which closes the trbiute to 'famous men' in Ecclesiastes:

"'THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE'."

—Rudyard Kipling to the Imperial Commission.

TWILIGHT REQUIEM

When the glorious northern twilight
Shed its beauty over all
And from swamp and tangled forest
Came the night bird's plaintive call;
When the silent heavens, stooping,
Watched above our fallen dead,
And the pine trees sang their requiem
Close beside their funeral bed;
When the quiet stars above them
Kept their watch like tapers tall,
And the hillside, hushed from battle,
Spread for each his funeral pall;
Then we took our fallen comrades
From the places where they fell
And we gave to them the honor
That they each had won so well.
Just a simple gospel service
Ere we laid them 'neath the sod,
"Dust to dust" o'er bodies spoken
When the soul returns to God.
Then the rifles rang above them
With a soldier's last farewell,
And we turned to leave them sleeping
On the hilltop where they fell.
With the pole star keeping vigil
From its station overhead
And the pine trees standing sentry
O'er the bivouac of our dead.

—John E. Wilson.

OUR HONORED DEAD

WILLIAM ROE enlisted June 14, 1917, in Co. M, 137th Infantry, 35th Division. After training here he sailed for overseas April 25, 1918. On board ship he contracted pneumonia and after landing at Liverpool, England, he was immediately taken to the hospital, where after two days he passed to his reward on May 8, 1918. He was buried in Kirkdale cemetery, Liverpool, and later transferred to Arlington cemetery.

MARCELLUS J. BANWORTH enlisted with the Medical Corps on August 25, 1918, and served with the 245th Company Field Hospital at Camp Devons, Massachusetts. On August 28, 1918, he was promoted to Corporal and on September 21 to Surgical Ward Sergeant. He was a victim of the dread influenza and died at Camp Devons, Massachusetts.

GEORGE C. JANNE enlisted with the 337th Ambulance Company of the 320th Sanitary Train on August 25, 1918. He fell a victim of the influenza and pneumonia on October 5, 1918 at Camp Sherman, Ohio.

AUGUST BEAM enlisted June 23, 1918, in the Ammunition Train Service. He was with the 88th Division, 313th Regiment, Co. A. He sailed for France on the Vedic on August 17, 1918, landing first at Liverpool. He died September 25, 1918.

GEORGE ZWETZIG, son of Conrad Zwetzig, was inducted into the service June 26, 1918. He was sent to Camp Dix, New Jersey, where he died September 24, 1918. One more victim of the influenza.

OUR HONORED DEAD

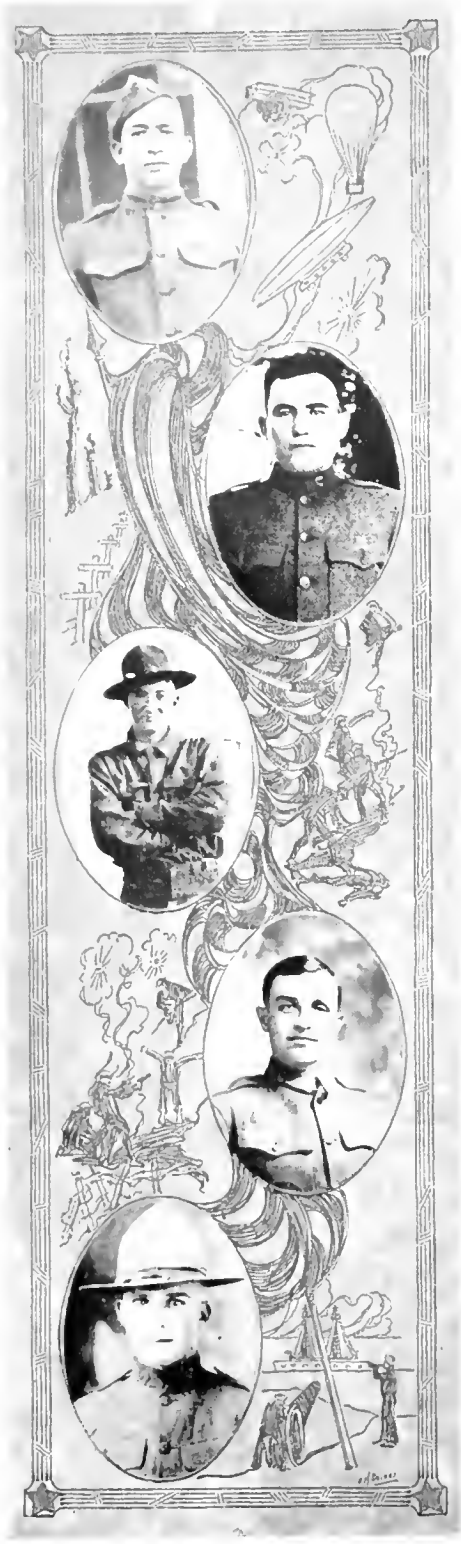
ALBERT E. BODMER was one of the first men to leave Russell after the registered men were called. He was one of the group of thirty who left September 20, 1917. He was a member of the 353rd Regiment. He went to France in June, 1918, and was with the regiment at the Battle of St. Mihiel and in the Meuse, Argonne, where he fell mortally wounded and died November 11, 1918. Peter Bodmer, his father, lives at Waldo.

ARTHUR S. TISDALE enlisted December 10, 1917, in the Aviation Corps and was assigned to the 16th Balloon Company. He served in France until February 17, 1919, when he fell a victim of pneumonia and was laid to rest in the military cemetery at Barisey-la-Cote, France. His next of kin is W. W. Tisdale, father, living at Russell, Kansas.

CALVIN LEROY NEWCOMER was with the Rainbow Division in Co. G of the 167th Regiment. He enlisted February 25, 1918, and sailed for overseas August 5, 1918. He reached France in time to take part in the Battle of the Argonne and fell mortally wounded while taking Sedan. Died November 10, following an operation for wound received on November 7.

FLOYD LESLIE FLETCHER enlisted October 4, 1917, and served with the Headquarters Company of the 353rd Regiment, 89th Division. Before being assigned to this regiment he was Supply Sergeant with the 42nd Company, 164th Depot Brigade, and continued as Acting Supply Sergeant in the 353rd. After training at Camp Funston he sailed for France the first of June, 1918. Was in the St. Mihiel Offensive and the Battle of the Argonne. About March 1, 1919, he was one of three from his company sent to Sorbonne University at Paris. March 25 he went to the hospital with facial erysipelas and later contracted meningitis, from which he died March 28, 1919.

CHARLES WHEATLEY entered the service November 1, 1917. After training at Camp Funston he was sent to France, where he served with Co. K, 7th Infantry. He fell in action June 22, 1918, but thus far the parents have been unable to learn any particulars of his death. His father, Thomas Wheatley, is given as nearest relative. He formerly lived at Bunker Hill.



OUR HONORED DEAD

GALEN ELLIOT COOPER was inducted July 24, 1918, and was placed with the 135th Infantry, Co. E, at Camp Cody, New Mexico. From here he was sent to Camp Dix, New Jersey, where he had passed the examination for overseas service. On September 24 he became a victim of influenza and pneumonia and on the 28th he answered the last call. He was buried in the Lucas cemetery with full military honors.

DAVID SCHMIDT was inducted June 1, 1918, and was sent to Camp Lewis, Washington. Here he contracted pneumonia and after but one week's illness died, October 25, 1918.

ARTHUR LEE BOYLES enlisted May 4, 1917, and was placed in the 35th Regiment of the 137th Division. In August, 1918, he was promoted to Corporal. Sailed from New York about April 23, 1918. He was fatally wounded in the Battle of the Argonne and died at the first dressing station.

DAVID DEINES entered the service September 20, 1917, with the second contingent of the first draft. Served at Camp Funston until March 29, 1918, when he sailed for France with the Third Division, 30th Infantry. He was born in Russell County July 11, 1893. He fell in action at the battle of Chateau Thierry July 15, 1918. All efforts thus far to locate the body have failed. His father, G. H. Deines, lives at Russell, Kansas.

CHESTER V. HALL was inducted June 24, 1918, and saw service with a machine gun company of the 351st Regiment of the 88th Division. He sailed on August 16, 1918, from Hoboken and eventually landed at Cherbourg, France. He was promoted to private first class. He died of pneumonia on October 9, 1918, at Haricourt, France.

OUR HONORED DEAD

GLEN LEWIS ROUNER was inducted March 28, 1918, and was placed in Co. I, 353rd Regiment of the 89th Division. He was in the Battle of the Argonne and the St. Mihiel Offensive. On November 29, 1918, he contracted spinal meningitis and died on December 25, 1918, at the American Military Hospital Froides Meuse, France.

JOHN V. POPPENDORFER was inducted October 5, 1917, and was placed with the 42nd Company, 164th Depot Brigade. He was in training at Camp Funston, where he was promoted to Corporal on October 13, 1917. He was tkaen to the hospital with the measles on December 14, 1917. While here he received the appointment to attend the Officers' Training School, which privilege he was never able to enjoy, being called to answer the last summons on January 1, 1918. He was the first of Russell County's soldiers to fall. He was buried with full military honors at Luray.

GUSTAV J. H. GAHRE was inducted September 20, 1917, and was assigned to the Headquarters Company, 334th Field Artillery, with the 87th Division. He trained at Camp Funston and Camp Pike and sailed for France on the Mauretania, landing at Bordeaux. He was accidentally drowned while unloading supplies at Bordeaux on September 24, 1918. At the time of his death he was a first class private.

LAUREL FELIX BRANDENBURG was inducted October 14, 1918, in the Student Army Training Corps at Lawrence, Kansas. He fell a victim of pneumonia on November 8, 1918.

WILLIAM JENNINGS JOHNSON entered the service June 23, 1918, and was assigned to the Quartermaster Corps. He served first with the 164th Depot Brigade at Camp Funston. He soon attained the rank of first class private and served on the Military Police. While on the rifle range at Fort Riley on October 8, 1918, he was accidentally shot through the abdomen. He lived until the next day, when he answered the last summons. His remains were laid to rest at Blackwell, Oklahoma, the home of his sister, Mrs. Rose R. Johnson.

OUR HONORED DEAD

FRANK D. BRAINERD entered the service at Camp Funston and was assigned to the 164th Depot Battalion. He was born December 10, 1895, and died in the service October 16, 1918. Mrs. Mabel Brainerd, his widow, lives at Fairport, Kansas.

CLAUDE EDWARD PRATT was born February 8, 1895, at Lindsborg, Kansas. Came to Lucas, Kansas, in the spring of 1915. He volunteered for the United States Naval Reserves on December 12, 1917, and was sent to Camp Perry to attend the Radio School. Here he contracted pneumonia and died March 4, 1918. He was laid to rest with military honors at Lindsborg, Kansas. His sister, Miss La Verne Pratt, lives at Boulder, Colorado, 945 Eleventh street.

RALPH D. SCHARPF
(No Record Given)

CONRAD I. HURD entered the service at Camp Funston November 11, 1917. He fell upon the field of action in France, September 7, 1918. He was a member of the 353rd Regiment.

JULIUS S. JOHNSON, who had made his home with William McKanna, of Luray, for a number of years, entered the service from the Fort Hays Normal, where he was attending school. He was a musician and served as a stretcher bearer. It was while on this duty that he received a slight wound which did not detain him from continuing to bring in the wounded. He was killed in action June 9, 1918.

OUR HONORED DEAD

JACK W. BLACK, who had previously served in the regular army one year, entered the service in the World War and went to France, where he saw active service, falling with a shattered leg in the St. Mihiel Drive on July 18, 1918. He was removed to Hospital No. 1, where he was recovering from his wound very nicely until he contracted pneumonia, from which he died September 20, 1918. Just a few days before his death he wrote a most cheerful letter to his mother, Mrs. Dora Nelson, of Gorham. He served with the 16th Infantry.

J. FRED BOXBERGER entered the service August 26, 1918, and after training a short time at Camp Funston, was sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, where he fell a victim of the influenza in October, 1918. His father, J. J. Boxberger, lives at Milberger.

THOMAS J. BUCHAN entered the service early in 1918 and was sent to France, where he was reported as having died from gunshot wounds August 3, 1918.

AMERICAN CEMETERY NEAR PARIS. GRAVES HAVE BEEN DECORATED BY THE FRENCH. ONE OF THESE GRAVES IS THAT OF FLOYD L. FLETCHER. PICTURE WAS SENT TO MRS. FLETCHER BY FRIENDS OF HER SON.

WHERE SLEEP THE DEAD

In serried ranks, with row on row, the plain white crosses stand
To mark the place where brave men fell while in a foreign land.
No mark of rank; Death gave to all
The same brevet, who heard the call—
In Flanders Fields
Where sleep the Dead.

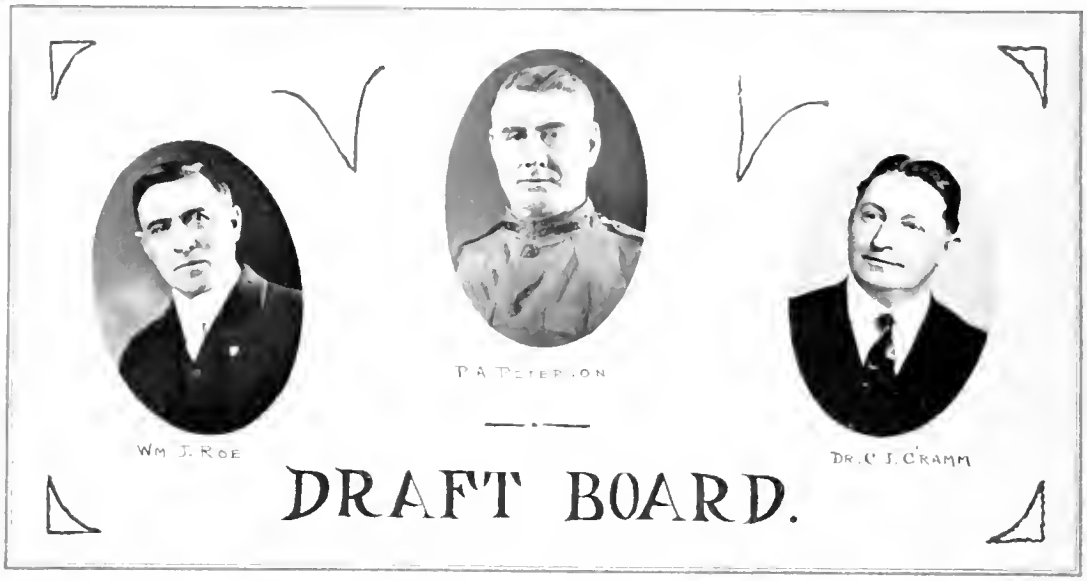
With buoyant hopes they sailed away for Somewhere Over There,
But strong men fall when sickness calls and need a mother's care.
So in the land that gave us birth
Their bodies now enrich the earth—
In England's soil
Where sleep the Dead.

And some there were whose lot in war in prison camps did fall;
How long they languished none can know, nor how they suffered all,
Until at last the spirit brave
Left body resting in the grave—
In Alien lands
Where sleep the Dead.

Some went to sleep where billows roll and found a sailor's grave,
Wrapped in a shroud of clinging moss, where sleep our noble brave.
No monument to show the spot;
No cross to mark the sacred lot—
In ocean depths
Where sleep the Dead.

Each spring when flowers bloom anew and grassy carpets spread,
Come men and maidens; children too, with garlands for their dead.
From country place and city street
All classes here devoutly meet—
In Our Own Land
Where sleep the Dead.

—John E. Wilson.



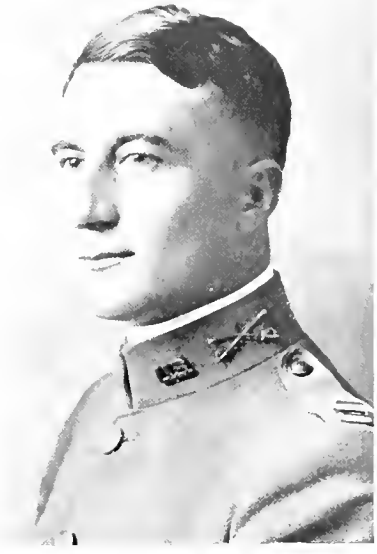
SELECTIVE DRAFT BOARD

Few men were called upon to engage in a more trying and arduous service than were the three men above when the Government appointed them to put into operation locally, the machinery which was devised to bring the most select men from all classes of American life. Theirs was a service to be rendered without recompense other than the satisfaction of a task well done. Because of their position as county officers designated in the general draft order they were drafted to do a soldier's part. Pers A. Peterson, sheriff, was the chairman of the Board; William J. Roe, county clerk, was the secretary of the Board, and Dr. Carl J. Cram, as county health officer and coroner, was the examining physician. They did their duty well, without fear or favoritism, in spite of the many criticisms and threatening letters directed against them. Several times members of this Board received anonymous letters threatening their lives if they did not comply with the wishes of someone who was too big a coward to sign his name. It is needless to say that they paid no attention whatever to these pro-German effusions, no more than did the men whom they called out to face the treacherous enemy in the trenches of France.

Theirs was a patriotic service, not so spectacular as that of the soldier, but just as important, nevertheless. Few people realized the vast amount of work necessary in getting out the calls for examinations and the rolls of registered men, to say nothing of the records that must be kept during and after the war. These men were made honorary members of the American Legion in token of appreciation of services rendered.

PERSONNEL

MAJOR JACOB CHRISTIAN RUPPENTHAL entered the service from the bench as Judge of the Twenty-third District. He was commissioned in the Judge Advocate General's Department August 8, 1918, and was called into active service September 19, 1918, and detailed to service in the Court Martial Review division at Washington, D. C., where he served until October 29, 1919. His work consisted in reviewing decisions of courts martial trials, editing publications of the Judge Advocate General's Office, and reviewing clemency cases. When the armistice was signed he was next in line to go overseas.



CAPTAIN ALEX STRECKER entered the regular army several years before war was declared and at that time was serving as a Second Lieutenant of Cavalry. After activities began he was rapidly promoted until he reached his present rank. He served with the 6th Cavalry and saw active service in France. He retains his commission in the regular army.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK S. HAWES was one of the first professional men from Russell County to tender his services to the army. He was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps July 17, 1917, and was sent first to Camp Funston to serve with the Medical Officers' Training Corps at Fort Riley. On December 1, 1917, he was detailed to Camp Cody, New Mexico, and assigned to the hospital of the 34th Division, where he served until July 1, 1918, when he was assigned to Transport Service. After serving a short time as Port Inspector at New York he was assigned to a transport, in which capacity he made six trips between New York and Liverpool and New York and Brest. Promoted to Captain September 28, 1918. Released from service February 25, 1919.

FIRST LIEUTENANT, CHAPLAIN JOHN E. WILSON offered his services in July, 1917, and was commissioned January 29, 1918, with orders to report for duty to Fort Leavenworth as Chaplain of the 31st Engineers. While here he served as Acting Post Chaplain until the Regiment left for overseas May 18, 1918. Stationed at Saumur in France with the Railway Transportation Corps, which was made up of the original 31st Engineers and other troops. Volunteered to go to Russia with Transportation Corps in February, 1919. Landed at Murmansk, Russia, April 17, 1919. Was in Battle of Maselkaya and Battle of K. R. R. Village in Russia. Returned to the United States in August, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dix, New Jersey, August 29, 1919. Served under special appointment as School Officer; Historical Officer; Official Photographer. Received two citations for "exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service in North Russia."

FIRST LIEUTENANT JAMES EVERETT TIBBETTS volunteered his services to the Dental Corps early in the summer of 1917 and was commissioned September 6, 1917. Called into active service June 5, 1918, and assigned to Camp Hancock, Georgia. Served here until released December 23, 1918.

FIRST LIEUTENANT VERNON MILTON REPPERT was called from the superintendency of the Russell schools by the first draft and sent to Camp Funston September 20, 1917. Was assigned to the 353rd Regiment, where he made rapid advancement until he became Regimental Color Sergeant on November 3, 1917. In January, 1918, assigned to Third Officers' Training School at Camp Funston. Commissioned Second Lieutenant June 1, 1918, and First Lieutenant September 15, 1918. Served as Battalion Adjutant six months at Camp Lee, Virginia, with Replacement Infantry. Discharged January 16, 1919.

FIRST LIEUTENANT NED D. MILLER, M. C.—Doctor Miller was commissioned in June, 1918, and left soon after for Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. In November he sailed for France, landing two days after the armistice was signed. Sent to Zerbst, Germany, with army of occupation, where he was made Commanding Officer of troops over Russian prisoners. As purchasing agent he made four trips to Berlin. Discharged in November, 1919.

FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM A. BOLT, of Lucas. Commissioned August 13, 1917, at Fort Sheridan. (Unable to get record..)

LIEUTENANT JENS NELSON enlisted in the Navy on May 30, 1904, and began at the bottom. He worked up rapidly, serving on the U. S. S. Indpeendence, U. S. S. Paul Jones, U. S. S. Cheyenne, U. S. S. Huntington, U. S. S. Leviathan, U. S.'S. Welles, and at present is Commanding Officer of the U. S. S. Somers on the West Coast.

SECOND LIEUTENANT VERN C. DANIELS enlisted May 7, 1917. Was sent to the Second Officers' Training School at San Francisco August 25, 1917, from which he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Infantry November 27, 1917. Assigned to the 14th Infantry, which was held in the Northwest on guard duty until September, 1918, when it became a part of the 19th Division, which mobilized at Camp Dodge, Iowa, preparatory to overseas duty. The signing of the Armistice kept this division at home. Lieutenant Daniels went over with replacement troops in July, 1919, and returned the last of September, 1919. Discharged from service April 10, 1920.

SECOND LIEUTENANT FLOYD NUTTING entered the Technical Officers' Training School at Boston School of Technology and trained as an engineer in the aviation section. Was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and stationed at Mather's Field, Sacramento, California. Was discharged from the service in January, 1919.

SECOND LIEUTENANT MARTIN CLYDE FOX entered the service November 8, 1917, and was assigned to the 23rd Engineers. He was promoted to Battalion Supply Sergeant February 2, 1918, and to Regimental Supply Sergeant July 15, 1918. Later was promoted to Second Lieutenant, which rank he held until discharged May 14, 1919. Served Over Seas at Montierchaume, Langres, Tours, and Paris.

SECOND LIEUTENANT PAUL D. MILLER enlisted at Camp Gordon, Georgia, May 1, 1918, and rose from the ranks to a commission in the remarkably short time of four months and eleven days. Sailed for Over Seas October 16, 1918, as Quartermaster on the Ship Freda. Returned to the United States December 18, 1918, and was discharged January 22, 1919.

(Unable to get pictures of following:)

CAPTAIN HENRY S. DREHER, M. C., was commissioned First Lieutenant, M. C., June 6, 1917, and entered active service August 13, 1917. He saw service at Camp Funston with the Motor Transport Company and later with the 355th Field Hospital operating with the 89th Division in France. Was in the St. Mihiel Drive and in the Battle of the Argonne. Commissioned Captain, M. C., February 14, 1918. Discharged from service June 13, 1919.

FIRST LIEUTENANT ROY SCRIVEN, of Lucas.

(Unable to get record.)

LOUIS WALDO BANKER, Regimental Supply Sergeant. Entered service September 5, 1917, at Camp Funston with 353rd Infantry. Served in France from June 16, 1918, to May 15, 1919. St. Mihiel and Meuse, Argonne Offensive. Entered Germany with the Army of Occupation. Served as enlisted representative of regiment at the meeting held in Paris to effect preliminary organization of the American Legion. Mustered out of service June 2, 1919.

FRANK EDWIN NEW. July 25, 1918, to February 8, 1919. Co. D, 10th Division Supply Train.

SAMUEL BOXBERGER enlisted August 9, 1918, and was assigned to Medical Corps with Mobile Battery Unit No. 13, 90th Division. Served Over Seas from September 1, 1918, to May 25, 1919, being stationed near Tours. Was confined to hospital three weeks with abscess of face. Discharged June 30, 1919.

HARRY T. DANFORTH, First Class Private. February 15, 1917, to June 18, 1919. Overseas Service. Meuse and Argonne.

RALPH E. STURDEVANT. September 19, 1917, to November 8, 1917. Headquarters Company, 353 Infantry.

FRED C. LAWRENCE. First Class Private. May 25, 1918, to June 16, 1919. 338th Machine Gun Company, 88th Division. Overseas Service. Center Section Haute-Alsace.

JOHN RICHARD ROE. First Class Private. May 25, 1918, to February 6, 1919. Camp Headquarters Detachment. Served in Zone Finance Office, Q. M. C., Camp Funston.

CARL KILIAN. September 5, 1918, to January 17, 1919. Second Company, First Battalion, 164th Depot Brigade.

CECIL L. OVERHOLT. September 3, 1917, to May 10, 1919. Battery A, 130th Field Artillery. Overseas Service. Argonne Offensive, Vosges, St. Mihiel, and Verdun.

JOHN M. MONDERO. May 14, 1918, to December 21, 1918. Supply Company, 69th Field Artillery.

CHARLES B. DUNN enlisted in June, 1917, in Sanitary Corps. On the Tuscania when torpedoed February 6, 1918. Served in France.

HAROLD F. RUPPENTHAL. June 2, 1917, to January 11, 1918, in Co. M, 137th Infantry. Second enlistment in Medical Corps. Trained at Camp Doniphan and Fort Riley. Released because of leakage of heart.

CHESTER CLARK SELLENS, Corporal. May 25, 1918, to April 8, 1919. Overseas Service at La Rochelle. Bordeaux Sp. Casual Co. 60 Field Remount.

JESSE H. PHILLIPS, First Class Private. August 26, 1918, to January 3, 1919. Medical Department, U. S. A.

G. E. VINAROFF

JOHN HASTINGS PLUMB. November 6, 1917, to July 3, 1919. Chauffeur, First Class, A. S. Overseas Service. Toul Sector, St. Mihiel Offensive, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, and Verdun.

BENNIE L. SLIMMER, Corporal. May 5, 1917, to December 19, 1918. 48th Company.

CLIFFORD R. HOLLAND, First Class Private. August 5, 1917, to May 17, 1919. Battery A, 130th Field Artillery, 35th Division. Overseas Service. Vosges, St. Mihiel, Meuse, Argonne, and Verdun.

JOHN E. VANDERBUR. December 12, 1917, to January 21, 1919. 65th Balloon Company.

ALBERT SCHULER. May 25, 1918, to December 20, 1918. Assigned to Special Mechanics School at Lawrence, Kansas.

WILLIAM DEAN NUTTING, First Class Private. December 15, 1917, to July 15, 1919. Air Service and Infantry, M. P. Headquarters Company, 359th Regulars, 90th Division. Overseas Service, June 18, 1918, to July 5, 1919. In Battle of St. Mihiel and Argonne.

CARL E. VANDERBUR, Corporal. June 13, 1917, to May 10, 1919. R. S. O. 96 and Co. M, 137th Infantry. Overseas Service. Meuse, Argonne, St. Mihiel, Wesserling Sector, Geradmer Sector, and Sommerdieu Sector.

EUGENE D. FREED, Sergeant. May 7, 1917, to April 29, 1919. Co. L, 157th Infantry. Overseas Service.

WILLIAM B. GREGORY, First Class Private. August 9, 1918, to June 20, 1919. Medical Corps, First Army Headquarters. Overseas Service, September 1, 1918, to May 28, 1919. Stationed at General Hospital, Vichy, France.

IRA W. CHENOWETH. October 15, 1918, to December 20, 1918. S. A. T. C.

RALPH M. HUNTER, Corporal. April 13, 1917, to July 18, 1919. 400th Aero. Sqd. Overseas Service with First Foreign School Squad. Stationed at Issodun and Orley sur Seine.

PAUL F. MARSH. May 5, 1917, to February 25, 1919. Battery A, C. A. C. Overseas Service, October 13, 1918, to January 28, 1919.

GEORGE A. GRAHAM entered service early in 1918, serving as a mechanic, in submarine service. Made sixteen trips from San Francisco to Panama in submarines. Discharged in January, 1919.

LEE OTIS ATHERTON enlisted June 29, 1917, in 157th Infantry, Colorado National Guard. Released from service January 18, 1918, account physical disability.

DAVID S. STEINLE. September 5, 1918, to November 25, 1918. Second Dev. Co., 5th Rgt., 164th Depot Brigade.

RALPH E. GRAHAM, Sergeant. November 12, 1917, to January 19, 1919. Medical Department.

BENJAMIN EDWARD WENGER. June 24, 1918, to January 17, 1919. Cas. Co., 338th Field Artillery. Overseas Service.

ALEX STRECKER. October 21, 1918, to December 17, 1918. 27th Company, 165th Depot Brigade.

WALTER A. PORTER, Sergeant. May 25, 1918, to August 30, 1919. S. O. 216. Overseas Service.

FRANK N. SCHMITT. September 19, 1917, to April 23, 1919. Det. Cas. Gassed. Overseas Service. St. Mihiel, Argonne, Verdun, and Toul Sectors.

ALFRED CARL OLSON

ALEX KRUG, JR. Co. G, 69th Infantry. Released February 4, 1919.

LOSEE ROWE SMITH. August 15, 1918, to March 20, 1919, in Ordnance Corps. Trained at Camp Rariton, New Jersey. Confined to hospital ten days with influenza.

ALMUS FLEMING. Enlisted in 74th Balloon Company. Deceased July, 1920.

WILLIAM FRIER. Served in Ordnance Department testing high explosive shells.

GUY ELBERT PRICE. June 24, 1918, to March 11, 1919. Co. F, 2nd Bty., C. W. S., Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland.

JOHN DUMLER, Corporal. July 25, 1918, to January 29, 1919. Co. K, 69th Infantry.

JOHN SCHNEIDMILLER. September 5, 1918, to January 31, 1919. Co. E, 70th Infantry.

GODFREY DUMLER, JR. September 5, 1918, to January 24, 1919, in Co. G, 69th Reg. Infantry, 10th Division.

DAVID WEIMER. August 2, 1918, to February 5, 1919. Headquarters Company, 30th Field Artillery.

FRANK R. WENTWORTH. August 26, 1918, to December 14, 1918. 337 Field Hosp. Co., 95 Div.

ROY S. ROBBINS, Sergeant. June 19, 1916, to March 24, 1919. Cas. Det. 147-163 D. B. Gassed and shell shock September 30, 1918. Overseas Service. Meuse and Argonne Offensive.

RAYMOND D. BRATT, Corporal. Served with the Medical Corps from October 9, 1917, to August 13, 1919. Trained at Fort Riley and one month at Camp Crane, Allentown, Pennsylvania. Served overseas from April 25, 1918, to July 27, 1919.

ERNEST HUBERT DEINES. June 26, 1918, to July 21, 1919, in Co. B, 109th Engineers, 34th Division. Trained at Camp Cody, New Mexico. Served overseas from September 17, 1918, to July 6, 1919. Engaged in hospital construction work in France. Sent to Sorbonne University in Paris for term of four months' school work in art.

HERBERT DEINES

JOHN A. CORWIN. February 12, 1917, to June 4, 1920, with M. T. C. No. 20. Trained at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and San Antonio, Texas.

JOSEPH M. CLARK. August 26, 1918, to July 15, 1919. Base Hospital 103. Overseas Service. Dijon, France.

ROBERT McKAY

EARL BROWN. Served with 367th Infantry. Overseas Service.

VERNON H. BROWN. Served in the 367th Infantry. Overseas Service.

ROY A. JOHNSON, Corporal. September 20, 1917, to June 2, 1919. Overseas Service. Lucey Sector, St. Mihiel Offensive, Euvizen Sector, and Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

WALTER LEE STRECKER. July 25, 1918, to January 30, 1919.

SAMUEL R. ANSPAUGH. October 1, 1918, to December 21, 1918.

CLAUDE ERNEST McKNIGHT. October 5, 1918, to December 7, 1918. S. A. T. C.

G. EVERETT McKNIGHT. September 5, 1918, to January 17, 1919. 2nd Co., 1st Bn., 164 D. B., and Co. B, 5th Tr. Bn. Sig. Corps.

CHARLES BAXTER

EARNEST E. BUSHELL, Corporal. Entered service September 20, 1917, at Camp Funston. Assigned to 353rd Infantry and served with same in France. Detailed to General Headquarters for duty. Confined to hospital fourteen days with mumps. Discharged July 10, 1919.

CLYDE LEON DUTT. August 9, 1918, to December 22, 1919. In Medical Corps with U. S. General Hospital No. 21, Denver, Colorado. Also served at Fort Riley, Kansas. Special service as a dietician preparing meals for tubercular patients.

TURE A. OLSON. August 9, 1918, to July 29, 1919. Cas. Det. 1139 Dem. Group. Overseas Service. A. E. F.

HENRY LONGHOFER. June 24, 1918, to April 4, 1919. Quartermaster Corps.

GEORGE STRECKER

FREDERICK WILLIAM STRECKER. July 25, 1918, to January 30, 1919. Battery C, 28th Field Artillery.

HERMAN GEORGE TETERMAN. September 19, 1917, to February 16, 1918.

HAROLD E. FAIRCHILD, Corporal. July 28, 1917, to April 30, 1919. Det. Convalescent and Co. F, 6th U. S. Engineers. Gassed. Overseas Service. Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, and Argonne.

CARL E. DAUBER, Battery Supply Sergeant. Entered service July 25, 1918, Battery E, 28th Reg. Artillery. Discharged January 30, 1919.

OSCAR R. MITCHELL. October 25, 1917, to February 7, 1919. 3rd Division, 4th Co., Cour'l Center. Wound in left thigh. Overseas Service. Chateau Thierry, Aisne Defensive, Marne Sector, Champagne Marne Defensive, Aisne Marne Offensive, N. E. of Rheims May 27 to June 5.

BENJAMIN F. STRECKER, Corporal. February 25, 1918, to May 9, 1919. 1st Co. 164th D. B. Overseas Service. St. Mihiel, Meuse, and Argonne.

ORVAL O. OVERHOLT, First Class Private. July 13, 1918, to August 11, 1919. Cas. Det. 1236 Dem. Group. Overseas Service. Meuse and Argonne.

ORVAL E. STATAN, First Class Private. April 13, 1917, to August 4, 1919. Signal Work in Aviation Corps. Overseas Service. Battles of St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, St. Die Sector, and Anould Sector.

OWEN WILBUR CRISSMAN. September 5, 1918, to January 17, 1919, with Co. C, 6th Battalion Signal Corps. Trained at Camp Meade, Maryland. Served in Russell State Guard previous to enlistment.

JACOB BRETHOWER. April 26, 1918, to August 23, 1919. Cas. Det. 1306 Demob. Group.

HERMAN GEORGE DEINES. October 1, 1918, to December 7, 1918, in the S. A. T. C. at Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina, Kansas. Special service as a musician.

MICHAEL RAY STEWARD. June 24, 1918, to June 12, 1919. Co. F, 349 Infantry. Overseas Service. Center Sector Haute Alsace.

RUDOLPH JOHN WOELK, Corporal. September 5, 1918, to December 5, 1918.

SOLOMON BECKER, First Class Private. Enlisted June 24, 1918, and was assigned to the 313th Ammunition Train with 88th Division. Served overseas from August 16, 1918, to May 20, 1919, in the Center Sector of Haute Alsace. Drove a truck one night in the dark to within a few hundred feet of the German trenches when lost. Discharged June 12, 1919.

WILLIAM H. EASTLAND. First Class Private. July 26, 1917, to July 28, 1919, with Ambulance Co. 5, 3rd Division Medical Corps. Trained at Fort Clark, Texas. Served overseas from March, 1918, to June 18, 1919. Engaged in Battle of Marne, St. Mihiel Offensive, Marne Defensive, Aisne, and Argonne. Witnessed from a hill the offensive of the 79th Division against Mt. Jaucaun, with their tanks, and infantry; also their utter rout and retreat when German Cavalry pursued them.

EDWIN LYLE EASTLAND, Corporal. June 12, 1917, to May 26, 1919, with Co. F, 116th Infantry, 29th Division. Trained at Anniston, Alabama, and Danville, Virginia. Served overseas from June 20, 1918, to spring of 1919. Engaged in Defense Sector Haute-Alsace, September 25-26, 1918; Meuse-Argonne Offensive from September 26 to November 11, 1918. During this offensive was engaged in Battle of Malbrouck Hill, October 11; Attack Bois D'Armont, October 11; Battle of Grande Montague, October 16. Received gunshot wound and was gassed on October 3, 1918, confining to hospital twenty-two days.

JOHN KLING. June 30, 1917, to May 10, 1919. Battery A, 130th Field Artillery. Overseas service from May 16, 1918, to May 13, 1919.

BENNIE E. VANDERBUR, First Class Private. December 14, 1917, to July 8, 1919. Overseas service from August 23, 1918, to June 28, 1919.

LEVI P. LAMOREE. December 12, 1917, to June 2, 1919. Headquarters Company, 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. Overseas Service. Lucey Sector, St. Mihiel Offensive, Ewigin, Meuse-Argonne.

KIDD W. HICKEY, Sergeant. July 15, 1918, to January 6, 1919. Air Service, Aeronautics. Trained at Kelly Field and Camp John Wise, San Antonio, Texas, with 97th Balloon Company. Served as an Instructor in Army Paper Work School. Spent forty hours in the air ranging from 1,500 to 7,000 feet in U. S. Observation Balloon.

RALPH FREDERICK ROTH, First Class Private. December 10, 1917, to February 26, 1919. 311th Supply Co., Q. M. C. 20th Co. 5th Bn. Dis. Unit. Overseas Service.

FRANK I. MAPES. November 14, 1917, to December 31, 1918. Air Service Aeronautics.

BERT C. OLSON. April 26, 1918, to June 1, 1919. Co. D, 353rd Infantry. Overseas Service. Lucey Sector, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

SYLVANUS E. BRANDENBURG, First Class Private. Entered service August 9, 1918, with Medical Corps, General Hospital No. 25. Stationed at Ft. Benjamin Harrison. Mustered out August 30, 1919.

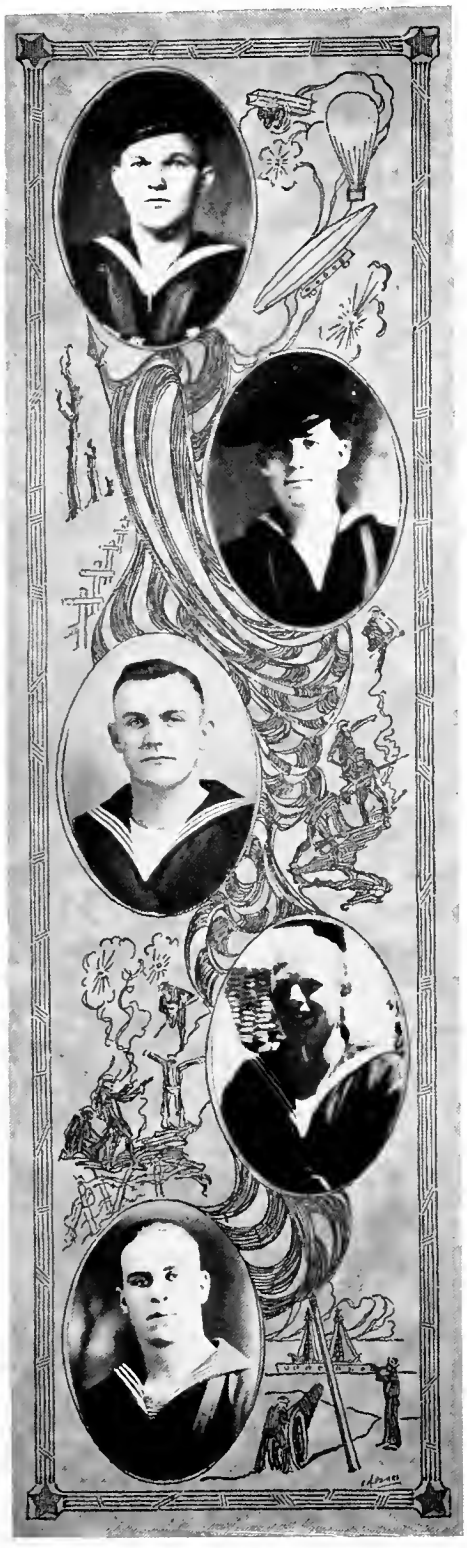
FRANK M. COLE. Served in Navy, enlisting April 10, 1917. On U. S. S. Florida at Surrender of German Fleet November 21, 1918.

DEAN W. PLUMB. May 4, 1917, to August 4, 1919. (Seaman.) At Surrender of German Fleet November 21, 1918.

J. A. NOVAK, First Class Engineman. July 14, 1917, to August 14, 1920. Served on five different ships of Navy. U. S. S. Maine, training ship at Hampton Roads; U. S. S. Canadaigua, one of the largest mine laying ships afloat, assisted in laying 76,500 mines in North Sea, later used as a transport, making six trips with troops; U. S. S. Sacramento, fast gunboat which was ordered to Mediterranean Sea. Stationed at Spalato, Dalmatia, during Jogo-Slav-Italian trouble over city of Fiume. U. S. S. Pittsburg, acting as Flagship for Vice Admiral Sims on visit to cities of France, Italy, Spain, Dalmatia, Greece, Malta, Turkey, Russia, Georgia, Syria, Armenia, Palestine, Portugal, Africa, Scotland and England. Total thirty-two cities in sixteen countries. Went to Scapa Flow to convoy five captured German vessels to New York. Total of 107,000 miles of deep sea travel.

DWIGHT McKNIGHT

FRANCIS JOHNSON



CARL MEIER, Second Class Fireman. July 26, 1918, to August 9, 1919. Great Lakes and Hampton Roads, Virginia. U. S. S. Indiana. Entered Navy for second enlistment.

EDWIN RAY SPRAGUE, Seaman. April 4, 1917, to September 15, 1919. U. S. S. Delaware. With English Grand Fleet in North Sea December 7, 1917, to July 30, 1918.

L. BYRON SKAGGS. Great Lakes Training Station, Radio and Morse Operator. November 21, 1917, to January 7, 1919. Remains Naval Service. In February, 1918, was sent back to the Union Pacific to work on railroad under government control for three months.

LEE T. BROWNE, First Class Engineer. Enlisted in Navy June 1, 1917, at Mare Island Naval Station until assigned to U. S. S. Standard Arrow. Had seventeen months' sea duty convoying troop ships through the submarine zone. Saw two ships of convoy torpedoed in English Channel, April 15, 1918. Discharged March 25, 1919, with rank of First Class Engineer.

PAUL G. HUMES, Chief Storekeeper. June 13, 1917, to August 2, 1919. Trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Later assigned to U. S. S. Scranton. Made three trips to France. On first trip his ship was disabled in storm and drifted for three days. Received slight injury in this storm.

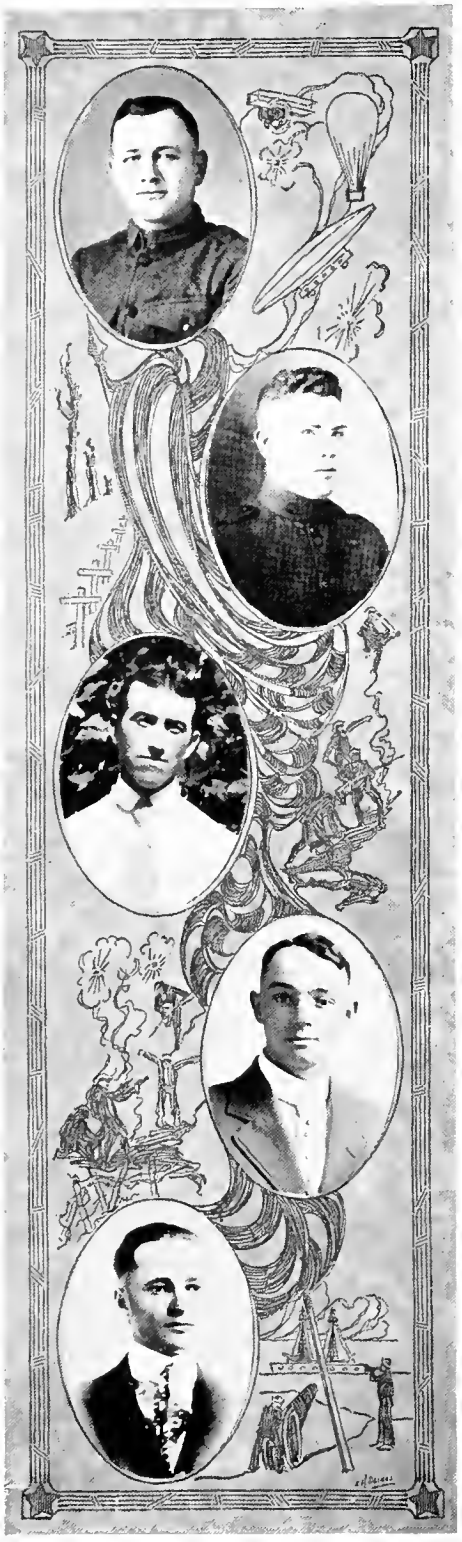
FRANK M. LINDSAY. December 10, 1917, to January 22, 1919. 610th Aero Squadron.

EDWARD J. WHITE. Battalion Sergeant Major. October 3, 1917, to July 24, 1919. Co. A, G. H. Q. Chaumont, France. Overseas from December 14, 1917, to July 9, 1919.

EDWARD JAMES BAXTER, Corporal. May 25, 1918, to January 22, 1919. Co. D, 69th Infantry.

JACOB R. WOLF. August 15, 1918, to June 19, 1919. Demob. Group. Overseas Service. France.

CARL W. KAPS, Corporal. October 15, 1917, to May 21, 1919. 382nd Co. Motor Transport Co., 382.



ROY S. THOMAN. October 25, 1917, to June 2, 1919. Mechanic, Co. I, 353rd Infantry. Overseas Service. Lucey Sector, St. Mihiel Offensive, Euvizen Sector, Meuse-Argonne.

ROBERT J. MAHONEY. October 1, 1918, to December 12, 1918. S. A. T. C. Sec. A.

WALTER EMERY HOKE. September 5, 1918, to January 17, 1919. 2nd Co., 1st Bn., 164th D. B. and Signal Corps.

IRA S. WOLF, Corporal. May 14, 1918, to February 6, 1919. Cavalry and Supply Company, 70th Field Artillery. Served on Mexican Border with 313th Cavalry.

ROY JOSEPH BIAYS, First Class Chauffeur. Entered service December 11, 1917, with the 357th Aero Squadron. Trained at Hazelhurst Field and Mineola, New York. Sailed for overseas September 1, 1918, and was stationed at Romorantin, France, with 828th Aero Squadron. Mustered out of service September 13, 1919.

MILTON S. BRETZ. Entered service June 23, 1918, in the 351st Infantry, 88th Division. Trained at Camp Funston and Camp Dodge. Served overseas August 16, 1918, to February 3, 1919. Stationed at Belfort, France. Discharged May 5, 1919.

BRYAN W. BAUSTIAN. Entered service April 27, 1918. Assigned to 353rd Infantry. Served in France. Shell shock at Battle of St. Mihiel, October 6, 1918. Confined to hospital as result six and one-half months. Discharged from service February 18, 1919.

RAY JAMES BROWN. Enlisted December 9, 1917, in the Coast Artillery Corps. Sent to Fort Crockett, Galveston, Texas. Sailed for overseas in September, 1918. In France, served with the Heavy Artillery, Battery F. Discharged March 19, 1919.

MERCER F. STEVENS. First Class Private. January 27, 1915, to June 18, 1919. Battery C, 62nd Reg. C. A. C. Overseas service from July 13, 1918, to February 5, 1919.

HERBERT B. BARTON, Wagoner. Entered service May 7, 1917, at Fort Logan, Colorado. Sent to 20th Infantry at Fort Bliss, Texas. On May 24 sent to Fort Douglas, Utah, and from there to Fort Riley and assigned to Base Hospital, Medical Corps. Mustered out April 25, 1919.

HENRY JOHN POPPENDORFER, Sergeant. June 26, 1918, to June 28, 1919. 170th Aero Squadron, Kelly Field, Texas. Awarded Enlisted Fliers' Wings.

FLAVIE CLARENCE RAMSAY, Acting Sergeant. June 24, 1918, to March 4, 1919. Q. M. Corps. Wagoner, 1st Co., 3rd Bn., 163rd D. B.

FRANK OSWALD, First Class Private. October 25, 1917, to April 27, 1919. Overseas Service. Second Battle of Marne, St. Mihiel Salient, Battle of Argonne, Aisne-Marne.

CLARENCE KORNMEYER, Sergeant. September 19, 1917, to June 2, 1919. Headquarters Company, 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. Overseas Service. Lucey Sector, St. Mihiel Offensive, Euvizen Sector, Meuse-Argonne.

CECIL TABLER

MANNY RAY WILSON. April 26, 1918, to January 1, 1919. 4th Co., 1st Bn., 164th D. B. Contracted spinal meningitis ten days after going to Camp Funston and incapacitated for further service.

JOHN W. LORENC, First Class Private. August 9, 1918, to April 29, 1919. 1st Co. 164th D. B. Bn.

CHRISTIAN C. WYCKOFF, Corporal. August 9, 1918, to June 24, 1919. Base Hosp. 87th. Overseas Service, September 14, 1918, to June 10, 1919. Ship rammed in mid-ocean but made its way to Brest.

CHESTER M. BEATTY. Entered service September 5, 1918; assigned to 2nd Co., 164th Depot Battalion at Camp Funston. Discharged December 3, 1918.

HARRY M. OLSON. August 9, 1918, to July 29, 1919. Cas. Det. 1139 Dem. Group. Overseas Service.

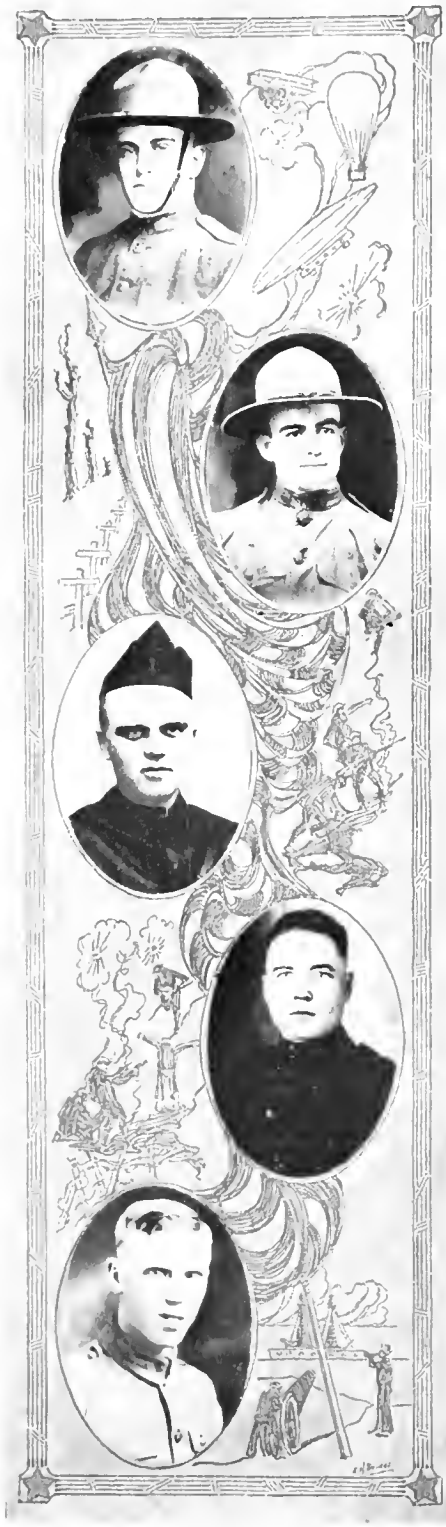
HERMAN ARTHUR HOUSER. May 11, 1918, to June 21, 1919. 21st Engrs. Co. I. Overseas service—Meuse-Argonne, Toul Sec.

CLEMENT R. CHRISLER, Horseshoer. May 7, 1918, to June 16, 1919. 310th Cavalry and 59th Field Artillery. Trained at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont; Camp Jackson, South Carolina. Took horseshoers' course at special school in Camp Devens, Massachusetts.

ORLANDO MILLER. June 1, 1918, to March 17, 1919. Headquarters Company, 44th Infantry, 13th Division. Trained at Camp Lewis, Washington, and Presidio, San Francisco. Special work with Trench Mortar Platoon.

CHARLES R. ELDER, Corporal. October 26, 1917, to July 1, 1919, with the 44th Telegraph Battalion of the Signal Corps. Overseas from September 27, 1918, to June 12, 1919. Stationed at Bracieux, Liffo, Le Grande, and Bologne. Went over on the Leviathan when the men were dying with the influenza; helped carry dead out of hospital; 210 died in one day.

GEORGE E. HENDERSHOTT. Served as Second Lieutenant, Co. E, State Guard. (Picture placed in soldier list by mistake, as no record was submitted.)



MARTIN G. MILLER, Corporal. June 16, 1917, to May 10, 1919. Enlisted first in Kansas National Guard 1st Co. Field Artillery, which later became a part of the 130th F. A. Trained at Camp Doniphan. Overseas service from May 18, 1918, to April, 1919. Served in Vosges Mts., St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, and Verdun Offensive. Member of 130th Regimental Band.

KARL D. MILLER, Corporal. June 16, 1917, to May 9, 1919. Headquarters Company, 139th Infantry, 35th Division. Trained at Camp Doniphan. Overseas service from April 25, 1918, to April 15, 1919. Served on the following fronts and in engagements: Grand Balloon Sector, Wesserling Sector, St. Mihiel Offensive, Argonne Offensive, Verdun Sector.

GEORGE H. ANSDELL, First Class Private. Served with the 353rd Infantry from December 13, 1917, to June 2, 1919. With Headquarters Company. Sailed for France June 4, 1918. Engaged in Lucey Sector, August 8 to September 11, 1918; St. Mihiel Offensive, September 12-16; Euvizen Sector, September 17 to October 7; Meuse-Argonne, October 19 to November 11. Confined to hospital at Prum, Germany, ten days, January 18-28, 1919.

CARL O. JENNRICH. June 24, 1918, to February 25, 1919. Co. D, 20th Infantry.

THOMAS FLOYD BROWNE. Enlisted July 4, 1917, and was sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas, with the 43rd Infantry, Co. A, 82nd Division. Discharged from service latter part of November, 1918.

WILLIAM WALIZER. Trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

ALTON J. FAIRCHILD, Second Class Seaman. July 5, 1918, to October 5, 1919. Served on U. S. S. George Washington, S. S. Polar Sea, U. S. S. Plattsburg.

GLENN DONALD GRAHAM. April 7, 1917, to November 26, 1919. (Seaman.) U. S. S. George Washington.

JACOB OVERHOLT. Had served several years in the Navy when the war was declared.

CLYDE M. PENIX, First Class Yeoman. March 28, 1918, to August 1, 1919. Great Lakes Naval Training Station. League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia. General Detail Wissahickon Erks. Cape May, New Jersey. Aide for Information, 4th Naval District. (Ship Inspection Office) Philadelphia. Discharge Office, Receiving Ship, League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

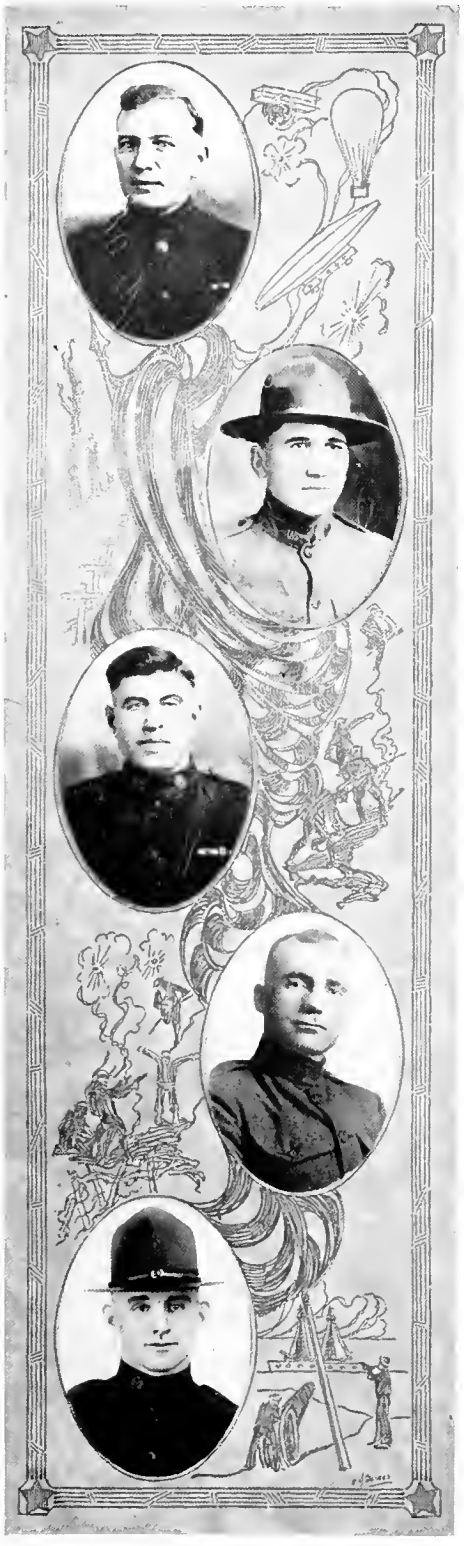
ELIAS C. CORWIN, Warrant Officer. Joined the Navy in 1908 at San Francisco and was released January 21, 1919.

EUGENE FRED BALL, Second Class Musician. Entered Navy March 30, 1918, sent to Great Lakes Naval Station. Was on U. S. S. Great Lakes and U. S. S. Louisville. Was a member of Sousa's Band on the Liberty Loan Drives.

CLAUDE ARTHUR ZIMMERMAN. May 31, 1918, to December 18, 1918. Seaman 2nd C. C.

LLOYD CHESTER LAMOREE. U. S. Navy.

CLYDE CLAYTON WELCH. Navy reserve. July 20, 1918, to February 4, 1919. Great Lakes Station.



W. W. ST. JOHN, First Sergeant. May 25, 1918, to August 18, 1919. Co. H, 164th Reg. Inf., 41st Div. Overseas service from August 1, 1918, to July 28, 1919. Stationed at St. Aignan and Paris. Hdqs. Bn. American Commission to Negotiate Peace. Served a while on staff of Stars and Stripes.

MATHEW J. FELDER. June 12, 1917, to May 3, 1919. Co. A, 110th Engineers, 35th Division. Overseas service from May 2, 1918, to April 11, 1919. Battles of Amiens, Alsace Sector, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Verdun.

FRED MAI

VERNON LESLIE BICE, Corporal. June 1, 1918, to November 29, 1918. F. A. unassigned.

CHARLES W. TISDALE, First Class Private. December 5, 1917, to February 4, 1918. Ordnance Department. 2nd H. M. O. R. S. Trained at Rock Island Arsenal, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Ordnance Motor Instruction School, Peoria, Illinois. Camp Hancock. Overseas service from July 9, 1918, to January 5, 1919. Toul Sector, Essey, Balla Due, Harricourt, St. Mihiel Defensive, Metz Salient. The work of this unit, 2nd Heavy Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, was to repair heavy artillery under fire. Every man was a specialist in his line, each one being selected after he had enlisted. It served with the First and Second American Armies.

GEORGE BETTS, First Class Private. Entered service June 24, 1918. 352nd Infantry, 88th Division. Overseas from August 13, 1918, to May 21, 1919. Stationed at Belfort, France. Confined to hospital one month with influenza. Mustered out June 17, 1919.

WALTER CHARLES COBB. September 20, 1917, to February 26, 1919, with Co. C, 102nd Reg. Inf., 26th Div. Overseas from January 28, 1918, to January 11, 1919. Battles of Chateau Thierry and Alsace-Loraine. Went over the top five times at Chateau Thierry. Went in with 260 men and came back with 65. Confined to hospital one month for slight operation.

WILLIAM N. HOOPMAN. June 24, 1918, to September 8, 1919. Motor Transport Co. Hdqs. B. S. 5. Overseas service from September 18, 1918, to August 29, 1919.

CHARLES A. SHULL. September 19, 1917, to June 28, 1919. (Wagoner.) Overseas Service. Argonne-Meuse Offensive.

BENJAMIN REIN. July 25, 1918 to January 20, 1919. 1st Co., 3rd Bn., 164th D. B.

JOHN LOUIS NOVAK, Corporal. July 25, 1918, to January 21, 1919. Co. K, 69th Inf.

MIKE JACOBS. June 24, 1918, to June 14, 1919. Co. D, 20th Inf.

CLYDE S. MILLS. June 1, 1918, to March 5, 1919. Hdq. Co., 44th Inf., 1st Co., 3d Bn., 164th D. B.

JOSEPH C. POLCYN, Sergeant. Served with Co. D, 511th Engrs. Overseas service. Gassed at the Battle of St. Mihiel. Battle of the Marne.

GEORGE AUBREY FOSTER. October 1, 1918, to December 7, 1918. S. A. T. C.

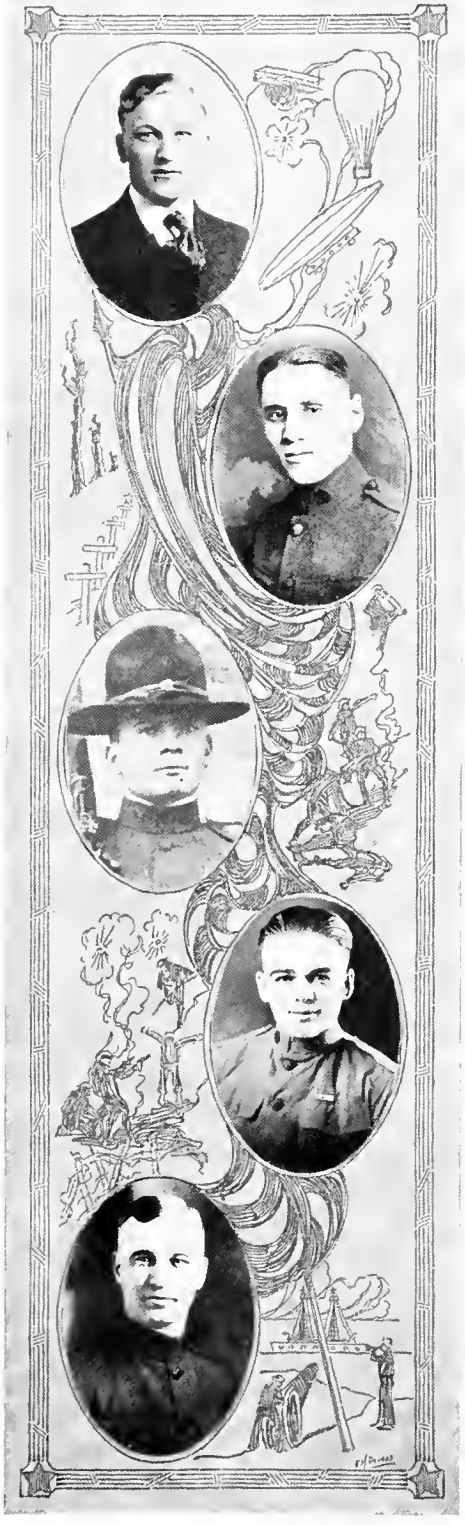
JOHN SAMUELSON

CLAY WISEMAN

THEODOR EHRLICH. August 26, 1918, to December 11, 1918. Ambulance Co., 385th U. S. A.

GEORGE JOHN MICHEL. July 25, 1918, to January 22, 1919.

DAVID OCHS, First Class Private. September 5, 1918, to January 17, 1919. 3rd Co., 1st Bn., 164th D. B.



LLOYD JAMES BEARDSLEY. Entered the Student Army Training Corps October 1, 1918, where he served until December 7, 1918.

KELVIN HOOVER. October 1, 1918, to December 29, 1918. S. A. T. C., Lawrence, Kansas.

LOREN H. CARTER. October 1, 1918, to December 7, 1919, in the S. A. T. C. at Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina, Kansas.

LEO FOSE, First Class Private. April 13, 1917, to July 23, 1919. Cas. Det. 1098th Dem. Group. Overseas Service. Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Ypres-Lys Offensive.

EARL BEARDSLEY, Sergeant. Entered service May 25, 1918, at Camp Funston in Depot Brigade. When discharged was Acting Second Lieutenant in charge of labor troops. Discharged November 30, 1918.

RALPH COOPER, Corporal. May 20, 1917, to May 14, 1919, in 34th and 98th Aero Sqd. Trained at Camp Kelly, Texas. Served overseas from August 23, 1917, to April 13, 1919. Stationed at Farnborough, England, and Tours, France. Confined to hospital six weeks at Camp Kelly from ptomaine poison and eight days in Tours with influenza.

G. B. THOMAS, Corporal. April, 1918, to June 1, 1919. Co. D, 353rd Inf. Overseas service with regiment. Battle St. Mihiel and Argonne. Lucey Sector and Euvizen Sector.

FRED BURNS CLAUSSEN, First Class Private. September 5, 1918, to January 22, 1919. Co. K, 69th Inf.

FRED C. WYATT, Corporal. October 3, 1917, to March 11, 1919. R. S. O. 54. Overseas Service.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS. September 19, 1917, to June 13, 1919. (Wagoner) Dem. Group. Overseas Service. Lucey Sector, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse, Euvizen Sector.

JACOB RIFFEL

JACOB EBEL. September 25, 1918, to January 21, 1919. Co. C, 30th Machine Gun Bn.

WILL R. HORN. June 13, 1917, to May 10, 1919. Co. M, 137th Inf. Overseas Service. Sommediew-Bonce Sector, St. Mihiel, Wesserling Sector, Seb Sector, E. Nord, Gerardmer Sector and Sub Sector.

LESLIE D. MAUPIN. June 1, 1918, to August 7, 1919.

ROBERT KAUFMAN

JOHN N. H. PHLEGAR. July 27, 1917, to October 9, 1919. 55th Co. 5th Reg. Marine Corps. Overseas service from February 11, 1918, to October 17, 1918. Saw service on Verdun Sector March 17 to May 5, 1918, and Chateau Thierry, June 1 to 12. Severely wounded at Belleau Wood June 8, 1918. In hospital fifteen months. Received 4th Brigade Citation; 5th Marine Citation from French; also Fourragere from French.

JOHN G. DEINES. Quartermaster Sergeant. June 15, 1917, to April 21, 1920, in the Marine Corps, 14th Co. and Brigade Hdqs. Det. 9th Reg. 3rd Brigade Marines. Stationed at N. S. Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Made cruises from Cuba to Galveston and from Galveston to Philadelphia via Cuba and Haiti. Thirty-five days on ship.

FLAVEL T. SCRIVEN. June 4, 1917, entered service in First Regimental Marine Band on four-year enlistment. Overseas service. Given leave of absence to finish school at Manhattan.

RUSSELL H. ALLEN, First Class Private. Enlisted May 25, 1918, in 44th Service Co. of Signal Corps. Trained at Camp Funston and Fort Leavenworth. Sailed for overseas June 15, 1918. Stationed at Greives, France. Discharged August 31, 1919.

LE ROY GEE, First Class Private. May 25, 1918, to June 17, 1919. 352nd Inf., Co. H. Overseas Service. Center Sector Haute-Alsace.

JACOB LUDER, Corporal. September 19, 1917, to May 12, 1919. 1st Co. 164th D. B. Bn. Wounded November 5, 1918. Overseas Service. St. Mihiel-Argonne.

HAROLD S. PANGBURN. September 20, 1917, to February 14, 1918.

JOSEPH E. SHAFFER. August 26, 1918, to December 14, 1918. 377th Field Hosp. Co., 95th Div.

FRED REH, First Class Private. June 24, 1918, to June 6, 1919. Co. A, 350th Inf., 88th Div. Trained at Camp Funston. Overseas service after August 9, 1918.

SHERMAN McKOWN. Served in Heavy Artillery. Overseas Service. Verdun Sector.

RALPH E. KVASNICKA, Corporal. September 19, 1917, to June 2, 1919. Hdqs. Co. 353rd, 89th Div. Overseas Service. Lucey Sector, St. Mihiel Offensive, Euvizen Sector, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

IRA W. HOOPMAN, First Class Private. May 2, 1917, to July 16, 1919. Cas. Det. 1035th Dem. Group. Overseas Service. Aisne-Montdidier-Noyon, Champagne-Marne-Aisne, Marne Offensive, Sonne-Oise-Aisne.

LAWRENCE L. FRANCIS, Corporal. May 5, 1917, to August 4, 1919. Co. C, 9th Field Signal Corps. Overseas Service. Arnould Sector, St. Mihiel Offensive, Meuse-Argonne, St. Die Sector.

CARL OSCHWALD, Sergeant. December 9, 1917, to February 25, 1919. 4th Co., 1st Bn., 164th D. B. Overseas Service. A. E. F. in France and England.

ARTHUR D. PHILLIPS. June 24, 1918, to June 18, 1919. Demob. Group. Overseas Service. Alsace Sector, Toul Sector, Off.

FLOYD DOLE. August 6, 1918, to January 11, 1919. Placed on inactive list.

EZRA C. GLAZE. June 24, 1918, to January 24, 1919. Wagoner, Supply Co., 70th Inf.

DANIEL DEWALD, First Class Sergeant. August 1, 1917, to February 5, 1919. 4th Co., 1st Bn., 164th D. B. 51st Aero Squadron.

DICK C. ALBRECHT. October 25, 1917, to October 13, 1919. Cook, Cas. Det. 1568th Dem. Group. Overseas Service.

JOHN KRUG, Corporal. July 25, 1918, to January 27, 1919.

GEORGE W. HALTERMAN, Corporal. December 11, 1917, to October 13, 1920. A. S. S. C. Field Art. and 18th Inf. Overseas service from May 6, 1918, to June 6, 1919. Battles: Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Received Distinguished Service Cross, Medal Militaire, Croix de Guerre with palms; also regimental citation. Right knee shattered November 8, 1918. Appointed Cadet to West Point December 10, 1920.

HOWARD D. WHITE, Regimental Sergeant Major. October 3, 1917, to July 24, 1919. Overseas Service.

JOHN H. LETSCH. September 19, 1917, to June 2, 1919. Horseshoer, Supply Co., 353rd Inf. Overseas Service. Lucey Sector, St. Mihiel, Euvizen Sector, Meuse-Argonne Off.

WALTER H. SELLENS. October 15, 1918, to December 20, 1918. S. A. T. C.

FRANCIS W. OSTRUM. Released from active duty only.

EVERETT B. McVEY, Sergeant. May 4, 1917, to March 6, 1919. 3rd Co., 1st Bn. 164th Dept. Brigade. Later, Radio Service.

MELVIN KELSEY BEVERIDGE, First Class Sergeant. December 15, 1917, to July 28, 1919. Hospital Corps with Hospital Train 59. Overseas service from April 19, 1918, to July 18, 1919. In Battles of Aisne, Marne Defensive, Montdidier, Noyon Defensive, St. Mihiel Defensive, Argonne-Meuse Offensive.

EMANUEL HERBER

HENRY ALBERT SHOWMAN, Corporal. February 25, 1918, to December 28, 1918. 3rd Co., 1st. Bn., 164th D. B.

WM. G. TEPPE

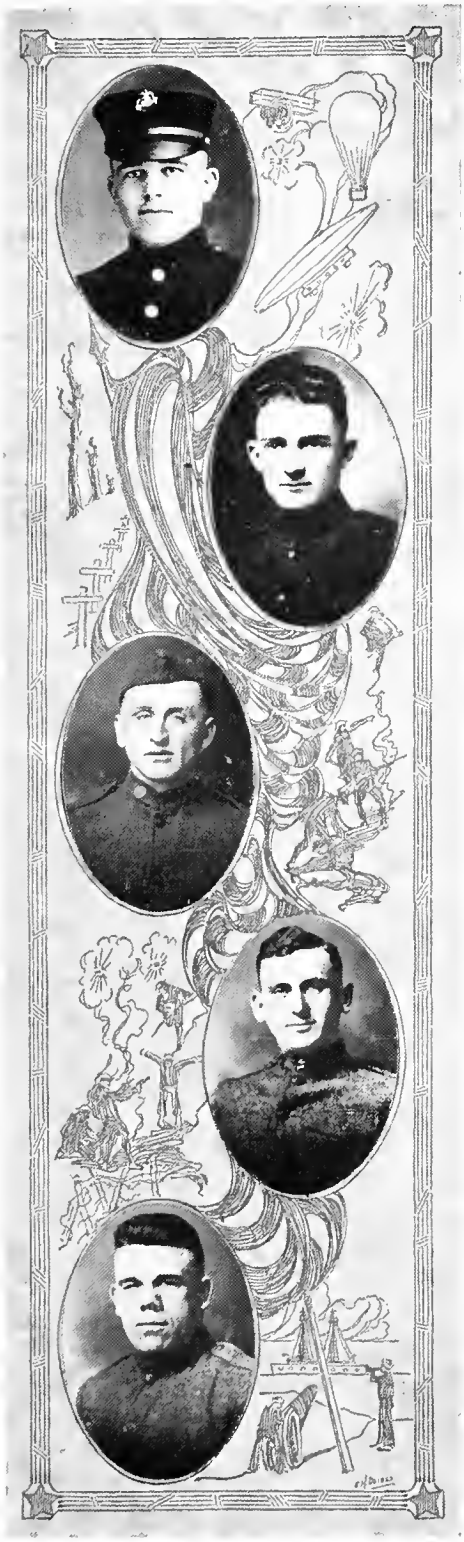
FRED B. HOOPMAN. October 1, 1918, to December 21, 1918. S. A. T. C.

JASPER N. ROGERS. June 24, 1918, to January 13, 1919. Co. G, 2nd Bn., Chemical Warfare Service.

SAMUEL E. COOPER, Wagoner. September 19, 1917, to July 3, 1919, in Hdqs. Troop Cavalry with 89th Division. Served overseas from June 3, 1918, to May 20, 1919, being in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, St. Mihiel Offensive, and on the Lucey Sector. Was under fire for 105 days, being out of the line five days moving from Lucey Sector to Euvizen Sector. Rode from the Meuse River into Germany.

VERGNE DE VERE WHEATLEY. June 8, 1917, to January 25, 1919. Navy. (Carpenter's mate.)

ROSS McKOWN, Third Class Electrician. December 12, 1917, to January 25, 1919. Navy. U. S. S. Wisconsin, U. S. S. Dolphin. Great Lakes Training Station from April 23, 1918, until discharged. Cruised in South Atlantic and around West Indies.



JONATHAN BECKER. October 1, 1918, to December 10, 1918. S. A. T. C. Sec. A. Reenlisted in Marine Corps. Service in Far East.

JAMES FRANKLIN REECE. October 1, 1918, to December 7, 1918. S. A. T. C.

SOLOMON BOXBERGER. June 24, 1918, to June 11, 1919. Overseas Service. Center Sector Haute-Alsace, France.

JOHN F. SCHMITTBERGER. October 21, 1918, to December 17, 1918. 27th Co., 165th D. B.

REA ALBERT McCONNELL. July 25, 1918, to January 27, 1919. Hdq. Co., 29th F. A.

HIRAM H. WENTWORTH. (Wagoner) 1st Co., 164th D. B. Bn. Overseas Service. Brest, France.

ALFRED CLAUSSEN. June 24, 1918, to June 14, 1919. Co. D, 20th Inf.

JOSEPH RADINA. June 24, 1918, to January 31, 1919. Bty. C337 Field Artillery Cas. Det. 51, 163rd D. B. Overseas Service.

LAWRENCE ROSE

HERMAN A. KAUFMAN. February 25, 1918, to June 11, 1919. (Wagoner) Supply Co., 356th Inf. Overseas Service. Lucey Sector, St. Mihiel, Euvizen Sector, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

ARTHUR E. COOK, Sergeant. September 19, 1917, to April 15, 1919. 1st Co., 164th D. B. Bn. Wounded in Argonne, October 24, 1918. Overseas Service. St. Mihiel Salient Off.

LOREN W. MENDELL, Sergeant. April 13, 1917, to December 6, 1918. 31st Balloon Co., Aviation Corps. Trained at Waco, Texas; Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and West Point. Served as an instructor. Appointed to Officers' Training School and attended from September 1, 1918, to December 6, 1918.

HARRY L. HUMPHREY, Sergeant. December 1, 1913, to April 9, 1918. Co. M, 139th Inf. Served with National Guard on Mexican border.

CHARLES RUSCH. June 24, 1918, to February 5, 1919. Battery F, 337th F. A. Cas. Det. 55, 163rd D. B.

LEO F. FOX. July 25, 1918, to March 5, 1919. 1st Co., 3rd Bn., 164th D. B.

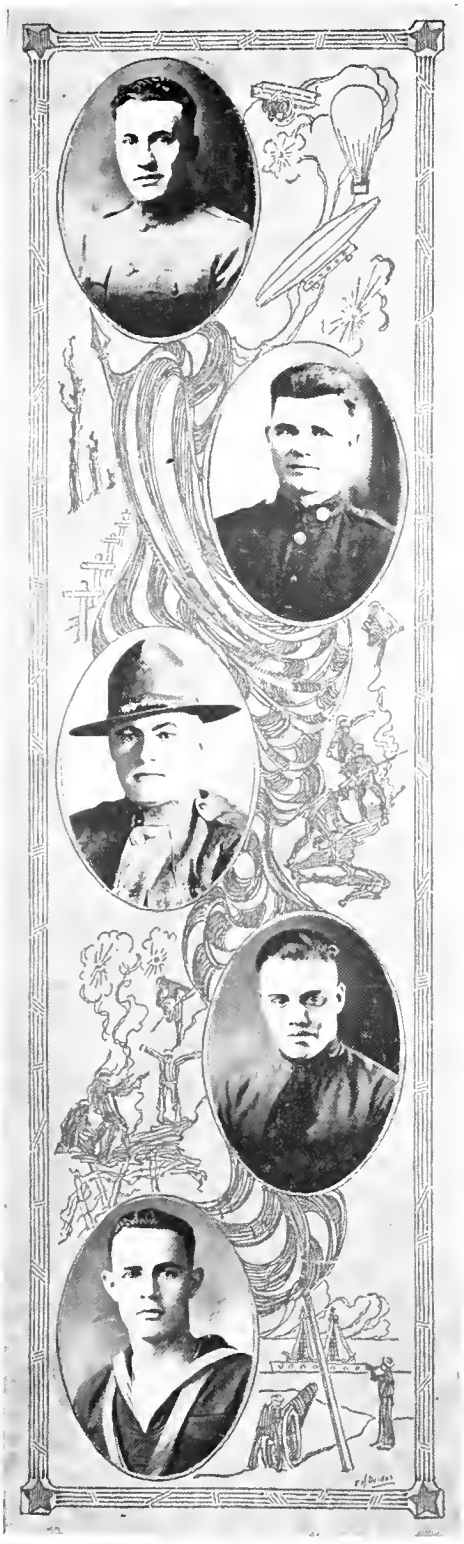
FRED PROPP

PHILLIP PROPP. October 3, 1917, to March 24, 1919. Cas. Det. 147-163 D. B. Wounds, right hand (shrapnel). Overseas Service. Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest.

GEORGE PROPP

ROBERT M. ST. AUBYN. April 26, 1918, to February 27, 1919. 4th Co., Convl. Centers. Overseas Service.

JOHN ADDINGTON. Enlisted April 10, 1917, in Battery B, 1st Field Artillery. Served until March 29, 1919.



JOSEPH N. MILLS. August 26, 1918, to March 26, 1919. (Wagoner) 3rd Co., 3rd Bn. D. B. Overseas Service. A. E. F. in France from November 12, 1918, to March 1, 1919.

JOHN POPE, First Class Private. February 25, 1918 to January 17, 1919. Overseas Service.

VICTOR STENZEL, First Class Private. July 25, 1918, to January 29, 1919.

DORAN R. DOLE, Sergeant. November 11, 1917, to December 19, 1919, with Medical Corps. Saw service with M. O. T. C. at Fort Riley, Base Hospital Camp Logan, Texas, U. S. A. General Hospital No. 28, Fort Sheridan, Illinois. Confined to hospital two weeks with influenza at Camp Logan, Texas. Was on riot duty in Chicago during race riots for over a week.

JOHN H. EHRLICH, Second Class Hospital Apprentice. March 28, 1918, to October 11, 1919, in the Medical Dept. of the Navy, at the Great Lakes Training Station. Most interesting experience was "getting discharged."

HERBERT H. DELP. First Class Sergeant. April 13, 1917, to December 24, 1918, in the Aviation Corps, 211th Aero Sqd. Also with the 15th Aero Sqd. and the 44th Aero Sqd. Trained at Kelly Field, Texas, and Dayton, Ohio. Served overseas from June 11, 1918, to November 23, 1918. Made five trips from England across to France, taking over Bristol fighters for the front; a British type of aeroplane. Suffered one accident in a fall which confined him to hospital nine days.

ALEX D. BROWNE. Entered service August 26, 1918, and served with the 377th Ambulance Co. of Medical Corps, 95th Division, until mustered out December 14, 1918.

HENRY RUPPEL. October 21, 1918, to December 17, 1918. 27th Co., 165th D. B.

PATRICK WILLIAM CROWE. June 24, 1918, to December 28, 1918, with Co. G, 2nd Bn. Chemical Warfare Service. Trained at Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Maryland. Special work filling shells with poison gas. Confined to hospital ten days with influenza. The casualty list in this branch of the service exceeded that of the army overseas, averaging 37 per cent of men engaged for the entire period. During the hot months of 1918 it ran exceedingly high, owing to the more dangerous effect of the gas handled.

DAVID MILLER. Sent to Camp Funston September 20, 1917. Later released because of dependents.

GEORGE E. MUNSELL. October 1, 1918, to December 21, 1918. S. A. T. C., University of Kansas.

FRANK ADDINGTON. Enlisted May 25, 1918, in Co. M, 352nd Infantry, 88th Division. Served in France, being in the Defense of Center Sector, Haute Alsace, from October 11, 1918, to November 4, 1918. Received discharge June 17, 1919.

ALBERT M. BRONSON, First Class Private. Entered service August 24, 1917, with 16th Engineers. Served overseas from February 26, 1918, to April 10, 1919. Battles: Vimy Ridge, Arras, and Verdun. Discharged May 6, 1919.

CLEMENT R. CHRISLER, Horseshoer. May 7, 1918, to February 3, 1919, with the 310th Cavalry and with the 59th Field Artillery. Trained at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont; Camp Jackson, South Carolina. Took horseshoers' course at special school in Camp Devens, Massachusetts.

ADAM DEINES, First Class Private. April 8, 1917, to June 16, 1919. Company C. 137th Inf., 35th Division. Overseas from April, 1918, to May, 1919. Battles of Meuse-Argonne and on Alsace Sector.

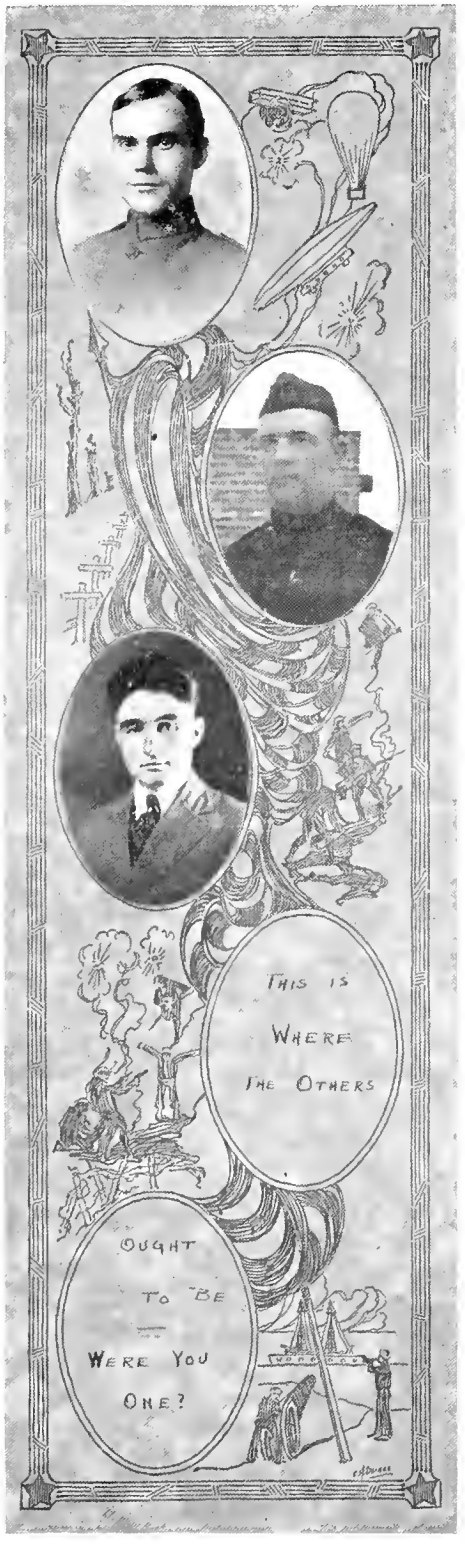
HENRY G. CLAUSSEN, First Class Sergeant. October 25, 1917, to July 19, 1919, with Co. I, 353rd Inf., 89th Division. Trained at Camp Funston. Overseas from April 3, 1918, to June 29, 1919. Stationed at Romerantin, France, where he saw service with M. T. C.

HENRY J. MAJOR. August 9, 1918, to July 24, 1919. Cas. Det. 1105th Dem. Group. Overseas Service.

DEWEY C. PECK, Wagoner. July 22, 1917, to March 27, 1919. Co. B, 29th Engrs. Overseas service from September 1, 1917, to March 11, 1919. At Longre, Toul Sector, Mons and Chateau Thierry. The 2nd Battalion of the 29th Engrs. was the only Flash and Sound unit overseas. Their work was to locate the enemy guns by triangulation.

PAUL W. PETTY. May 14, 1918, to January 30, 1919. Battery B, 70th Field Artillery.

THEODORE G. KUHNLE, First Class Private. August 1, 1917, to July 30, 1919. Cas. Det. 1163, Dem. Group. Overseas Service.



CARL H. ANSCHUTZ, Machinist. Enlisted as private at Camp Funston, Kansas, June 24, 1918, and by reason of an injury to right foot was given a discharge, as he failed to pass the infantry test. Immediately got permission from his Major to re-enlist in the Supply Department. He was sent to Kansas City, Missouri, and after a course of intensive training, took an examination for special work, which he passed, and on September 22, 1918, was sent to Bremerton, Washington, where he was stationed in the Government shops, in Shop 2, X 31 Machinery Division, where he remained until discharged on May 17, 1919. When discharged, had a rating of Machinist.

CELOUS E. BRANDENBURG. Entered service May 25, 1918, in Quartermaster Corps, Field Remount Squadron No. 316. Overseas from August 14, 1918, to June 14, 1919, stationed at Lux, France. Discharged July 5, 1919.

HERMAN H. NUSS, First Class Private. August 9, 1918, to February 5, 1919. 276th Amb Co., 19th San. Train.

RECORDS WITHOUT PICTURES

LUTHER C. ALLGOOD. June 13, 1914, to November 10, 1919. (Musician) 2nd Class, Regt. Band, 11th Engs. Overseas Service. Aisne-Marne Offensive, Vesle Sector, Toulon, Sector, St. Mihiel Offensive, and Army of Occupation, Germany.

IVAN V. ALLISON, First Class Private. February 25, 1918, to June 11, 1919. Hdq. Co., 356th Inf. Overseas Service. Army of Occupation, Lucey Sector, St. Mihiel, Euvizen Sector, Argonne-Meuse Off.

FRED NICK ALBRECHT. July 1, 1918, to December 12, 1918. Sec. B, New Mexico.

MARION M. ANSPAUGH. August 26, 1918, to February 5, 1919. (Wagoner) 4th Co., 1st Bn. D. B. 244th F. H.

DWIGHT TALMAGE ARMSBURY. October 1, 1918, to December 7, 1918. S. A. T. C.

ROY A. BATES, Corporal. June 29, 1917, to June 26, 1919. Hdq. Co., 146th F. A. Overseas Service. Champagne-Marne Defensive, Aisne-Marne Offensive, St. Mihiel Offensive, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

HOMER GLENN BEATTY. October 1, 1918, to December 3, 1919. F. A. R. F. unassigned.

WILLIAM M. BIAYS, Corporal. August 26, 1918, to July 31, 1919. Medical Dept.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BRANDT, Sergeant. May 25, 1918, to January 8, 1919. Co. A, 26th Bn., U. S. G., U. S. A.

JOHN P. BUNKER. Sept. 5, 1918, to February 1, 1919. Co. K, 69th Infantry.

WILLIAM BUNKER, Sergeant. July 25, 1918, to June 26, 1919.

HARRY AUGUSTUS BURCH. June 24, 1918, to June 8, 1919. Co. G, 351st Infantry, 88th Division. Overseas Service. Alsace Sector.

CHARLES CLARENCE BURCH, First Class Private. June 24, 1918, to May 28, 1919. Co. M., 351st Infantry. Overseas Service. Center Sector. Haute Alsace.

CLIFFORD BOLT. April 26, 1918, to June 1, 1919. Co. E, 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. Overseas Service. Lucey Sector, St. Mihiel Offensive, Euvizen Sector, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

CHARLES BROOKS, Corporal. July 16, 1918, to August 11, 1919. Overseas Service.

JOSEPH C. BROWN, Corporal. May 25, 1918, to May 27, 1919. (Cook) Q. M.

EDWARD BUEHLER. June 24, 1918, to January 27, 1919. 1st Co., Co. E, 352nd Inf., 88th Div. Overseas Service.

WILLIE BENDER. June 24, 1918, to December 1, 1919. Co. C, Development Battalion.

ORLIE EUGENE BROWN. December 13, 1917, to January 4, 1919. 4th Co., 1st Bn., 164th D. B.

NICHOLAS A. BROSKA. June 7, 1917, to August 4, 1919. Cas. Det. 1183rd Dem. Group. Overseas Service. St. Mihiel Offensive, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Anwell Sector.

RAY J. BROWN. December 9, 1917, to March 19, 1919. Overseas Service.

ELMER BOWMAN. June 26, 1918, to ——. Overseas Service. Meuse-Argonne Off., Tryon Sec. Def., Grand Montagne.

CARTER WILLIAM BROOKS. December 5, 1917, to May 19, 1919. (Seaman 2nd Cl.)

ALBERT LESLIE BUMGARNER. September 6, 1918, to September 17, 1919.

EMMET L. BLAGRAVE, Corporal. June 1, 1918, to March 13, 1919. 1st Co., 3d Bn., 164th D. B.

FRED S. BUNKER. May 11, 1918, to February 6, 1919.

WILLIAM ALONSON BUZICK. Served with the Adjutant General's Office, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, New Jersey, from October 22, 1917, to November 1, 1918. When discharged, was serving as Assistant Personnel Adjutant, Camp Merritt, New Jersey.

RUSSELL S. CADE. September 3, 1918, to February 7, 1919. Medical Dept.

OMER ALLEN COCHRUN, First Class Bugler. May 25, 1918, to March 1, 1919. Engineers (210).

DAVID E. COCHRUN. December 9, 1917, to February 5, 1919. Co. D, 53rd Ammunition Train, C. A. C. Overseas Service. Meuse-Argonne, St. Mihiel.

CARL N. COCHRUN, First Class Private. June 24, 1918, to June 8, 1919. Demob. Group. Overseas Service. Center Sector, Haute Alsace.

EWEN C. CHARD, First Class Private. August 26, 1918, to June 19, 1919. Demobilization Group.

CARL CASPER. October 25, 1917, to August 28, 1919. Hdqs. Co., 7th Inf., 3rd Div. Trained at Camp Funston four months with the 353rd Inf. before being transferred. Served overseas from April 15, 1918, to August 13, 1919. Engaged in Aisne Defensive, Champagne Defensive, Aisne Marne Offensive, St. Mihiel Offensive, and Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Served eight months with the Army of Occupation in Germany. Confined to hospital three weeks at Ft. Riley with measles and three weeks in Germany with influenza.

OSCAR CASPER. ——— to January 22, 1918.

RAYMOND W. CRABTREE. May 14, 1918, to February 10, 1919. Wagoner, 3rd Co., 3rd Bn., 164th D. B.

CHESTER ERNEST COOK. December 5, 1917, to October 1, 1919. H. A. 2 C.

WILLIAM HENRY CASPER. July 21, 1918, to January 28, 1919. Battery D, 28th Field Artillery.

SAMUEL L. CRAIG. June 24, 1918, to December 27, 1918. Co. G, 2nd Bn., C. W. S. S.

HENRY G. CLAUSSEN, First Class Sergeant. Octoher 25, 1917, to July 19, 1919. Cas. Det. 1067th Demob. Group. Overseas Service.

MARCUS CUNNINGHAM. June 24, 1918, to June 8, 1919, with Co. F, 351st Infantry, 88th Division. Overseas from August 15, 1918, to May 21, 1919. Served in Center Sector, Haute Alsace, October 13 to October 28, 1918.

GEORGE F. DARBY. April 26, 1918, to April 28, 1919. Company F, 356th Infantry, 89th Division. Trained at Camp Funston. Overseas duty from June 27, 1918, to March 12, 1919. Stationed at Head District of Paris. Confined to hospital with influenza twelve days at Base Hospital 66.

LOUIS DEINES. May 25, 1918, to December 22, 1919. 57th Co., 164th D. B.

ALFRED T. DICK. July 25, 1918, to February 12, 1919. 3rd Co., 1st Bn., Depot Brigade.

ROE DICKINSON. Service in U. S. Navy. Ships: N. T. S. Great Lakes, U. S. S. Wisconsin, R. S. Norfolk, U. S. S. McKonrin.

WILLIAM R. DILLON. August 26, 1918, to ———. 337th Amb. Co., Sanitary Train.

CLARENCE DARBY, Corporal. April 29, 1917, to March 12, 1919. Artillery. Overseas Service.

ARTHUR WILLIAM DORMAN. December 5, 1917, to January 30, 1919. (Seaman, 2nd Cl.)

WILLIAM R. ELSNER. October 25, 1917, to August 26, 1919. (Wagoner) Cas. Det. No. 1312th Dem. Group. One wound received. Overseas Service. St. Mihiel Offensive, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Army of Occupation.

ERIC E. EWING. September 19, 1917, to June 2, 1919. (Cook) Headq. Co., 353rd Inf., 89th Div. Overseas Service. Lucey Sector, St. Mihiel Offensive, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

GEORGE C. EYLER. November 21, 1917, to December 14, 1918. Dental College S. A. T. C.

AUGUST FEIL. December 12, 1917, to ——.

REINHART J. FIEL, First Class Private June 24, 1918, to June 6, 1919. Dem Group. Overseas Service. Haute Alsace Center Sector, Toul Sector.

ERICH FRIEBUS. August 9, 1918, to April 18, 1919. Med. Dept. U. S. A. Gen. Hosp. 25.

JOHN J. FURTHMYER, Corporal. May 19, 1918, to March 22, 1919. (Chauffeur) Att. to 6th French Army; also served in England. Overseas Service. Champagne Sector, Toul Sector, Chateau Thierry, Salient 2nd Battle of Marne.

THOMAS F. GAVIN, First Class Private. September 19, 1917, to May 10, 1919. Co. D, 16th Engrs. Overseas Service. Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

CHARLES B. GARRETT. June 24, 1918, to June 8, 1919. Dem. Group.

RALPH GILBREATH, Second Class Listener. November 8, 1917, to April 28, 1919. Quartermaster, U. S. Navy.

LAWRENCE GILBREATH. January 25, 1918, to ———.

LESLIE W. HALBE, Sergeant. December 14, 1917, to July 17, 1919. Ord. Det. A. D. 351. Overseas Service.

JOSEPH T. HENRY, First Class Private. June 14, 1918, to January 28, 1919. 2nd Co., 1st Bn., 164th D. B.

THOMAS HEARD, Corporal. October 25, 1917, to April 19, 1919. Overseas Service. Bois de Belleau, Second Battle of Marne.

JACOB HEINZE, First Class Private. September 5, 1918, to May 12, 1919. Provisional Wagon Train.

WILLIAM JOHN HAFEMAN, Corporal. May 25 1918, to July 7, 1919. Demob. Group.

AVERY CLARENCE HOMEWOOD. August 7, 1918, to February 12, 1919. Co. H, 41st Infantry.

JOHN HLAD, First Class Private. March 1, 1918, to February 5, 1919. Med. Dept.

WILLIAM HAGAN. August 9, 1918, to June 21, 1919. Med. Dept. 4th Bn., 21st Eng. Overseas Service. Toul Sector.

ARTHUR M. HAYS, Sergeant. August 14, 1917, to May 29, 1919. Bakery Co., 305, 42nd Div. Overseas Service.

GEORGE HAGAN. August 9, 1918, to June 20, 1919. Demobilization Group.

GUY B. HEINKE, First Class Private. May 25, 1918, to June 12, 1919. 349th Reg. Inf., D. G. Overseas Service. Center Sector, Haute Alsace, France.

FREDERICK D. HEINZE. July 25, 1918, to February 8, 1919. Co. C, 10th Supply Train.

THEODORE A. HECK, Sergeant. September 19, 1917, to June 2, 1919. Hdq. Co., 353rd Inf., 89th Div. Overseas Service. Lucey Sector, St. Mihiel Offensive, Euvizen Sector, Meuse-Argonne Sector Offensive.

JESSE LOU HAVENS, Sergeant. March 11, 1918, to March 31, 1919. 1st Co., D. B. Bn.

FRANK HOWARD. May 2, 1917, to August 24, 1919. Wagoner Cas. Dept. 1297. Overseas Service. Champagne-Marne, Meuse-Argonne, Aisne-Marne Offensive.

CECIL V. HODSON, First Class Private. May 4, 1917, to September 2, 1919. Cas. Det. 1368th Dem. Group. Served in Honolulu.

DUANE D. HUTCHINSON, First Class Private. August 14, 1917, to May 3, 1919. Served British No. 12 Gen. Hosp. Overseas Service. A. E. F. in France.

ALVA WILLIS HURLBUT. September 5, 1918, to December 23, 1918. Quartermaster Corps.

GEORGE E. ISENBERGER, Corporal. November 30, 1917, to February 18, 1919. Wounded October 9, 1918. Overseas Service. Marne, Jaulgone, Vesle, St. Mihiel, Argonne.

ADAM W. JACOBS, Corporal. September 19, 1917, to March 11, 1919. Bat. F, 334th F. A. Overseas Service.

JOSEPH E. JONES. September 3, 1918, to January 2, 1919. Med. Dept. U. S. Army.

CHARLES LOUIS JOHNSON, Corporal. July 15, 1918, to June 28, 1919. Demob. Group.

WESLEY B. JOHNSON. June 24, 1918, to December 26, ———. Artillery.

ROBERT W. KAUFMAN. September 5, 1918, to January 28, 1919. Co. A, 70th Infantry.

GLENN E. KELLER. August 7, 1918, to —.

CARL E. KOLLAR, First Class Private. June 26, 1918, to May 16, 1919. 1st Co., 164th D. B. Bn. Overseas Service. Army of Occupation.

GOTTFRIED KLEIN. September 5, 1918, to January 3, 1919. Co. D, 69th Infnatry.

VANCE KIRBY. August 5, 1917, to April 24, 1918. 164th D. B. Bn.

JOHN KEJR, Corporal. September 19, 1917, to June 2, 1919. Hdq. Co., 353rd Inf., 89th Div. Gassed 10-5-18. Overseas Service. Lucey Sector, St. Mihiel Offensive, Euvizen Sector.

ALBERT E. KUNZ. June 26, 1918, to August 4, 1919. Cas. Det. 1187th Dem. Group. Overseas Service.

FREDERICK C. KVASNICKA. August 9, 1918, to May 9, 1919. 139th Field Hosp., 110th S. Train. Overseas Service. Verdun Sector.

MILES E. LEONARD, Sergeant. May 14, 1918, to February 6, 1919. Hdq. Co., 70th F. A.

HERBERT H. LADD. November 13, 1917, to ———. Released.

LAWRENCE E. LINDSAY, Regimental Sergeant Major. June 24, 1918, to February 26, 1919.

GODFREY LONGHOFER. June 23, 1918, to January 15, 1919. 3rd Co., 2nd Bn., 164th D. B.

LUDOLPH LOHMAN. July 25, 1918, to January 30, 1919. Hdq. Co., 29th F. A.

SYDNEY KEMP McCALEB. July 25, 1918, to ———. Co. B, 210th Field Sig. Bn., 10th Division.

JOHN W. MAI. August 26, 1918, to July 31, 1919. Medical Corps.

THORNTON JASON MANRY, First Class Petty Officer. May 29, 1917, to March 8, 1919. Naval Training Station.

GEORGE MARGHEIM, First Class Private. March 29, 1918, to May 12, 1919. Med. Dept. Conv. Center.

GOTTFRIED MEIER, First Class Private. August 9, 1918, to April 24, 1919. Co. 164th D. B. Bn. Overseas Service. Ypres Sector.

JOHN L. McMULLIN, First Class Private. August 26, 1918, to June 20, 1919. Field Hospital.

HENRY JOHN MILLER. October 10, 1918, to December 17, 1918. S. A. T. C.

JOHN J. MILLER. June 22, 1918, to January 15, 1919. 2nd Bn., 2nd Co., 164th D. B.

FLOYD M. MILLER. September 5, 1918, to January 27, 1919. Co. D, 30th Machine Gun Bn.

RALPH W. MELDRUM. (Seaman) 2nd Cl. U. S. N. R. F.

JOHN MORGENSTERN. June 1, 1918, to February, 1919. Machine Gun Company, 144th Infantry.

JOSEPH C. MORTON, Corporal. August 26, 1918, to December 14, 1918. 377th Field Hospital Co., 95th Division.

WILLIAM ROY OWEN, First Class Private. June 24, 1918, to August 8, 1919. Overseas Service.

BERT H. OHLEMEIER. April 26, 1918, to ———. Overseas Service. Gunshot wound. Toul Sector.

MARK C. PATTIN. August 26, 1918, to January 3, 1919. Med. Dept.

FRANCIS RAY PAULEY. February 25, 1918, to December 2, 1919. (Cook) 6th D Co., 5th Reg., 164th D. B.

HENRY POPE. August 26, 1918, to February 5, 1919. 4th Co., 1st Bn., 164th D. B.

ELMER H. PILAND, Corporal. October 25, 1917, to July 22, 1919. Hdq. Det. 52nd Tel. Bn. Sig. Co. Overseas Service. Aisne-Marne Offensive, Aisne Offensive, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Army of Occupation.

LAVELLE H. PREBLE. October 1, 1918, to December 21, 1919. S. A. T. C.

CHARLES HARRISON PULLMAN, First Class Private. May 25, 1918, to September 24, 1919. Overseas Service.

AUGUST REUBER, First Class Private. May 25, 1918, to July 14, 1919. Demob. Group. Overseas Service.

EUGENE RENNER. May 25, 1918, to February 13, 1919. Co. E, 19th Div. Supply Train, Cas. Det. 62-163 D. B.

CARL OTTO RODA, Sergeant. July 25, 1918, to January 26, 1919. Machine Gun Co., 69th Inf. Overseas Service. Member of Advance Sch. Detachment.

HARVEY L. RIGGLE, First Class Private. May 25, 1918, to June 12, 1919. Co. C, 339th M. G. B. N. 88th Div. Overseas Service. Center Sector, Haute Alsace.

FRANCIS EARL ROOT. June 28, 1918, to January 31, 1919. 3rd Co., 3rd Bn., 164th Dept. Brigade.

ALBERT RAYMOND ROOT. September 3, 1918, to January 28, 1919. Co. I, 69th Inf.

HENRY A. REIFF, Corporal. December 14, 1917, to September 13, 1919. Cook. Overseas Service.

JACOB A. ROSE, Sergeant. April 29, 1917, to December 27, 1918. 10th Co., 3rd Rec. Bn., 162nd Dept. Br.

HARRY H. ROSE, First Class Private. April 25, —, to August 31, 1919. Cas. Det. 356th Dem. Group. Overseas Service. Aisne Defensive, Chateau Thierry Sector, Champagne Marne Defensive, Aisne-Marne Offensive, Vesle Sector, St. Mihiel Offensive, Meuse-Argonne.

WILLIAM H. REED, First Class Private. December 29, 1916, to March 23, 1920.

LESTER C. RUDDY. Released from Naval Service January 24, 1919.

BURL K. SANFORD. June 23, 1918, to January 15, 1919. 4th Co., 1st Bn., 164th D. B.

JOE R. SCHAFFER. June 24, 1918, to January 13, 1919. Co. G, 2nd Bn., Chemical Warfare Service.

FERDINAND SCHWIEN. September 5, 1918, to January 27, 1919. Battery D, 28th Field Artillery.

WILLIAM E. SHEARER. October 1, 1918, to December 21, 1918. S. A. T. C.

EMERY DIEHL SMALL. October 10, 1918, to ———. S. A. T. C.

ARDLE E. SMITH. June 13, 1918, to February 6, 1919. 3rd Co., 1st Bn., 164th D. B. Overseas Service.

CECIL JAMES SELLENS. October 1, 1918, to December 21, 1918. S. A. T. C.

EMANUEL SCHNEIDER, First Class Private. June 24, 1918, to June 19, 1919. 88th Military Police Co. Overseas Service. Center Sector, Haute-Alsace Front.

EMERY SHORES. March 12, 1918, to June 11, 1919. Co. K, 356th Inf., 89th Div. Overseas Service. Lucey Sector, St. Mihiel Offensive, Euvizen Sector, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

JACOB STOPPEL. July 25, 1918, to March 31, 1919. Co. C, 210th Engs.

FLOYD C. STIERS, Mess Sergeant. May 13, 1918, to January 31, 1919. Battery C, 10th F. A.

CARL STOPPEL, First Class Private. June 24, 1918, to July 23, 1919. Cas. Det. 1093, Dem. Group. Overseas Servcie.

EMANUEL STOPPEL. September 5, 1918, to January 26, 1919. Supply Co., 28th F. A., U. S. A.

JOHN F. SCHMIDTBERGER. October 21, 1918, to December 17, 1918. 165th Depot Brigade, 27th Co., Camp Travis, Texas.

JOHN STRECKER. June 24, 1918, to June 11, 1919. Co. K, 349th Inf., 88th Div. Overseas service from August 8, 1918, to May 19, 1919.

ALEXANDER A. STRECKER, First Class Private. June 26, 1918, to August 5, 1919. Cas. Det. 1204 D. G. Overseas Service.

LEO STURGEON. May 25, 1918, to July 19, 1918. 52nd Co., 164th D. B.

JOHN F. STEINLE. October 25, 1917, to ———. Med. Dept.

FRED D. STEINLE. September 5, 1918, to January 29, 1919. Battery E, 28th Rgt. Field Artillery.

JERRY D. SULLIVAN, Corporal. October 25, 1917, to June 13, 1919. Hdq. Co., 353rd Inf. Overseas Service. Lucey Sector St. Mihiel. Euvizen Sector, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

ARTHUR L. THOMAS, Corporal. February 7 1918, to December 20, 1919. 3rd Co., 1st Bn., 164th D. B.

LOVELL GEORGE TREXLER, Sergeant. November 7, 1917, to January 23, 1919. Flying School, Det. Sq. F. A. S. (A.).

EUGENE CHARLES TREFETHEN. May 25, 1918, to January 17, 1919. Co. 1st Bn., 164th D. B. Overseas Service.

LAWRENCE HENRY TILZEY. June 24, 1918, to June 12, 1919. Co. B, 349th Inf., 88th Div. Overseas Service. Center Sector, Haute Alsace.

ARTHUR J. TRIBBY. First Class Private. October 25, 1917, to May 9, 1919. 1st Co., 164th D. B. Overseas Service. Shrapnel wound in left arm. St. Mihiel Sector.

FRANCIS L. THIELEN. September 5, 1918, to January 28, 1919. Battery B, 28th Field Artillery.

OLIVER A. TURLEY, Corporal. May 2, 1917, to January 28, 1919. 3rd Battery, Anti-Aircraft Sec. Overseas Service. Verdun Sector, France.

JOHN H. ULREY. October 4, 1917, to ——. Co. B, 138th Inf., 35th Div. Overseas Service. St. Mihiel Offensive, Argonne-Meuse Offensive, Sector of Vosges, Sommedieu Sector.

JOSEPH WILLIAM UKSON. April 26, 1918, to June 2, 1919. Supply Co., 353rd Inf. Overseas Service. Lucey Sector, St. Mihiel, Euvizen Sector, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

DAVID E. VAUGHN. May 10, 1918, to February 6, 1919. Supply Co., 70th Field Artillery.

LEW H. WALLACE, Sergeant. September 5, 1917, to June 1, 1919. Co. E, 353rd Inf., 89th Div. Overseas Service. Lucey Sector, Euvizen Sector, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

GAILE F. WALLIS, Sergeant. June 24, 1918, to June 12, 1919. Demob. Group. Overseas Service. Cutre Sector, Haute-Alsace.

JACOB WAYMASTER. June 23, 1918, to ———. Demo. Group.

WILLIAM McKINLEY WALTER. Navy Release No. 14318.

HENRY EMANUEL WAGNER, First Class Private. July 25, 1918, to January 29, 1919. Battery A, 28th Field Artillery.

WALTER E. WESTFALL, Corporal. September 19, 1917, to April 25, 1919. Hdq. Co., 353rd Inf., 89th Div. Gassed. Overseas Service. St. Mihiel.

BYRON K. WESTFALL. August 26, 1918, to January 31, 1919. 1st Co., 3rd Bn., 164th D. B.

RAYMOND W. WESTFALL. June 28, 1918, to February 6, 1919. 4th Co., 1st Bn., 164th D. B. Overseas Service. France and England.

JEROME WELCH. June 30, 1917, to June 17, 1919. Mechanic Field Artillery.

MATHIAS A. WEBER. August 26, 1918, to October 21, ——. Overseas Service.

RUDOLPH J. WEHRLI, Corporal. July 25, 1918, to January 24, 1919. Battery B, 28th Field Artillery.

WILLIAM J. WINES, First Class Sergeant. July 2, 1917, to December 21, 1918.

HENRY A. WHITMER, Sergeant. September 19, 1917, to June 2, 1919. Co. L, 353rd Inf. Overseas Service. Lucey Sector, St. Mihiel Offensive, Euvizen Sector, Argonne Offensive.

ERNEST WRIGHT, Sergeant. May 16, 1918, to December 9, 1918. S. A. T. C. Sec. "B," K. S. A. C.

CARL O. YOUNG, First Class Private. May 25, 1918, to March 1, 1919. Battery D, 325th Field Artillery. Overseas Service.

VINCENT RAY ZIPPROD, May 10, 1918, to March 15, 1919. Navy, Machinist Mate, First Class.

THEY DID NOT GO

CLAIMING EXEMPTION ON RELIGIOUS CONVICTIONS AS NON-COMBATANTS

BATHAUER, JOHN—Order No. 340, Serial No. 392. Joined Church in 1918.

BATHAUER, ALEX—Order No. 374, Serial No. 693. Joined Church in 1917.

DEARROFF, RAY ED—Order No. 549, Serial No. 531. Joined Church in 1907.

ERDMAN, JACOB—Order No. 417, Serial No. 931. Joined Church in 1914.

FEIL, ANDREW—Order No. 967, Serial No. 192. Joined Church in 1914.

HELWER, JOHN GEORGE—Order No. 534, Serial No. 589. Russellite.

HEFFEL, DAVE—Order No. 755, Serial No. 1039. Joined in 1918.

HEINZE, ANDREW HY—Order No. 769, Serial No. 744. Joined Church in 1906.

HEINITZ, DAVID M.—Order No. 775, Serial No. 1132. Joined Church in 1917.

LANGHOFER, DAVID B.—Order No. 288, Serial No. 927. Claims exemption.

LONGHOFER, JOHN—Order No. 529, Serial No. 1002. Claims exemption.

LONGHOFER, REINHARDT—Order No. 1244, Serial No. 772. Claims exemption.

MAJOR, JACOB FRED—Order No. 8, Serial No. 739. Claims exemption.

PARKER, FRANK—Order No. 744, Serial No. 134. Claims exemption.

STEINLE, JACOB—Order No. 295, Serial No. 138. Says Bible forbids.

STROH, FRED HENRY—Order No. 344, Serial No. 1124. Claims exemption.

SCRANTON, WATSON W.—Order No. 561, Serial No. 202. Claims exemption.

STEINLE, ANDREW HY—Order No. 423, Serial No. 1079. Claims exemption.

STEINLE, DANIEL P.—Order No. 715, Serial No. 1035. Claims exemption.

STEINLE, SAMUEL—Order No. 888, Serial No. 1150. Claims exemption.

STEINLE, EZRA D.—Order No. 1007, Serial No. 798. Claims exemption.

STEINLE, JACOB HY—Order No. 423, Serial No. 156. Claims exemption.

SCHLOTHAUER, GOTFREY—Order No. 639, Serial No. 142. Claims exemption.

WEHRLE, RUDOLPH JACOB—Order No. 779, Serial No. 184. Claims exemption.

WIENS, PETER—Order No. 921, Serial No. 1112. Claims exemption.

DIVINITY STUDENTS CLAIMING EXEMPTION

BOXBERGER, FREDERICK WILLIAM—Order No. 253, Serial No. 862. Claims exemption from draft.

DUMLER, HENRY—Order No. 321, Serial No. 886. Claims exemption from draft.

RESNER, JULIUS ANDREW—Order No. 912, Serial No. 68. Claims exemption from draft.

STAUDINGER, JOSEPH F.—Order No. 1221, Serial No. 1069. Claims exemption.

ALIENS CLAIMING EXEMPTION FROM DRAFT AND ARE WILLING TO RETURN TO THEIR NATIVE COUNTRY

ADOLF, PHILIP—Order No. 386, Serial No. 100. Came from Russia February, 1906.

BUXMAN, ANDREW—Order No. 540, Serial No. 869. Came from Russia November, 1911.

EHRLICH, GOTTFREY—Order No. 272, Serial No. 299. Came from Russia September, 1911.

HERBEL, FRED—Order No. 192, Serial No. 175. Came from Argentina, South America, May, 1904.

HERBEL, GEORGE—Order No. 1189, Serial No. 1076. Came from Argentina, South America, May, 1904.

KRUG, ALEXANDER G.—Order No. 599, Serial No. 22. Came from Russia in year 1900.

KERBS, CHRIST—Order No. 1094, Serial No. 310. Came from Russia June, 1913.

MAI, DAVID D.—Order No. 227, Serial No. 102. Came from Russia July, 1913.

MAI, ADAM—Order No. 36, Serial No. 35. Came from Russia April, 1909.

MAI, GOTTFREY—Order No. 373, Serial No. 836. Came from Russia April, 1909.

MAI, DAVID—Order No. 385, Serial No. 605. Came from Russia April, 1909.

SINNER, FRED—Order No. 156, Serial No. 642. Came from Argentina, South America, May, 1904.

ALIENS CLAIMING EXEMPTION FROM DRAFT, NOT INCLUDING ENEMY ALIENS

ADOLP, PHILIP—Came from Russia in year 1906.

ANSCHUTZ, CARL—Came from Russia in year 1913.

BUXMAN, ANDREW—Came from Russia in year 1911.

BATHAUER, JOHN—Came from Russia in year 1908.

CHESTER, ANTON STEPANOFF—Does not state when he came.

DIETZ, FREDERICK—Came from Russia.

EHRLICH, GOTTFREY—Came from Russia in year 1911.

ERDMAN, JACOB—Came from Russia in year 1912.

HERBEL, FRED—From South America in year 1904.

HEINZE, ANDREW, JR.—From South America in year 1904.

HERBEL, GEORGE—From South America in year 1904.

KULISH, GEORGE—Came from Russia in year 1913.

KRUG, ALEXANDER G.—Came from Russia in year 1900.

KERBS, CHRIST—Came from Russia in year 1913.

KELLER, FRED F.—Came from Russia in year 1903.

MAI, DAVID D.—Came from Russia in year 1913.

MAI, ADAM— Came from Russia in year 1909.

MAI, GOTTFREY—Came from Russia in year 1909.

MAI, DAVID—Came from Russia in year 1909.

PEIL, FREDERICK—Came from Russia in year 1891.

SINNER, FRED—Came from South America in year 1904.

SCHLOTHAUER, GOTTFRED—Came from Russia in year 1911.

SCHULTZ, ANDREW—Came from Russia in year 1904.

SCHULTZ, DAVID—Came from Russia in year 1908.

VOGEL, DAVID, JR.—Came from Russia in year 1902.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD

In making up this record we have carefully sifted the files of the papers published in Russell County during the years of 1917 and 1918, and from them taken the material which we have endeavored to put into form for ready reference in the future. This we have supplemented with material obtained from other sources. We cannot hope to be entirely free from error in this record, but have faithfully tried to give the more important events as they occurred. We do not presume to say that the first event recorded here was the first part that Russell County had in the Great Struggle. Through years of patriotic loyalty many were prepared for the emergency when it came and naturally took their places. It is not at all difficult to see in one community, for example, the spirit of Mr. Bickerdyke still vital and active in the patriotic fervor that made Bunker Hill and community so ready in response to all work. So the schools of the past have fostered a patriotism that made Russell County capable of taking her place from the very first. Several of her boys were already in various branches of the army and in the navy. Jens Nelson and Jacob Overholt had been in the navy several years. Alex Strecker was a lieutenant in the army. Frank Standley was one of the Russell County boys who had enlisted early and went to France with Pershing's army. Several others had already tied our county up to the service by their enlistment in various companies of the National Guard of Kansas. Not being able to refer to the records of all of the men, we can give only the data at hand.

1917

MARCH 26—Ben McKarral, of Paradise, enlists.

APRIL 2—Ray Sprague, Glen Graham, and Dean Plumb went to Salina to enlist in the navy.

APRIL 3—Patriotic mass meeting held at Community Hall in Russell. George W. Holland called the meeting to order and Judge J. C. Ruppenthal was elected chairman. Patriotic addresses were delivered by ministers of the city—Rev. K. K. Clark, Rev. W. G. Lamont, and Rev. J. E. Wilson. The following resolution was presented to the meeting and same was adopted:

> "Be It Resolved by the citizens of Russell, Kansas, and vicinity, That we deem it the duty of every American citizen and every person claiming to be an American and believing in patriotism, love of country, and devotion to the flag, to loyally stand back of the President of the United States, the Hon. Woodrow Wilson; and believing in these cardinal views, Russell demands that Congress, now in session assembled, back up the President in this most trying hour in the Nation's history; meeting the demands with the same high patriotism that has heretofore marked its highest statesmanship; and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President, to the President of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives."

APRIL 6—State of war declared against Germany.

APRIL 7—The postmaster at Paradise hauled down the flag placed over the office by citizens. It was returned to its place and again hauled down. It was then put up by a National Guardsman from Natoma and it remained.

APRIL 8—Loren Mendell, Ralph Hunter, Orval Statan, George W. Schaefer, Herbert Delp, Herman Steinert, and Adam Deines enlist and leave for Fort Logan.

APRIL 10—Frank Cole enlists in the navy.

APRIL 11—Leo Fose goes to Fort Logan.

APRIL 12—John P. Ruppenthal publishes a poem in Russell Record, "When Country Calls."

APRIL 19—First gun fired against Germany by the United States, from the Mongolia, which sank the first submarine.

Registration officials appointed for the county. Sheriff P. A. Peterson, County Clerk W. J. Roe, and County Health Officer C. J. Cramm constituted the Draft Board. The following were appointed to conduct the registration in the respective townships: Big Creek—Sarah Gorham, William Benso, F. C. Ball. Center—William Strobel, Mrs. E. A. Miller, Wrs. William Harbaugh. Fairfield—Mrs. W. H. Sellens, Mrs. Naomi Becktel, Ed Boombauer, Jr. Fairview—Otto Walmer, J. E. Vrooman, Mrs. T. W. Wells. Grant—Katie Hildebrand, Louise Mohl, John McConnell. Lincoln—John Nuss, Henry Bender, Lydia Ochs. Luray—John Van Scoyoc, Mrs. E. E. O'Brien, Mrs. Anna Pangburn. Plymouth—Thomas Mahoney, Lydia Heinze, William Crabtree. Paradise—J. D. Wood, Mrs. Tom Harrell, Florence Bodmer, William Wunderlich, Mrs. Frank Booth, Timothy Dodge. Russell—Franc Banker, N. I. Sturdevant, J. W. Morphy. Waldo—Mamie Pangburn, Bessie Burger, E. A. Ford. Wintersett—Jacob Steinert, L. O. Roden, John Small.

APRIL 20—Mayor Frier appoints a committee to co-operate with the Western Division, United States Military Training Camp Association in obtaining suitable men for the Officers' Training Camps. Committee consisted of A. L. Boyd, J. P. Ruppenthal, F. R. Culbertson, A. L. Taylor, and D. W. Gower.

APRIL 21—John Showman enlists in the navy.

APRIL 23—Amelia Woelk receives a letter informing her of the death of Ian (Jimmie) Jameson, who once worked for C. Woelk and J. F. Beveridge. He was killed in battle while leading his company of Highlanders.

MAY 3—The Lucas Independent reports the following men having enlisted from there: Harry Rose, George Darby, Jake Rose, William Pertl, Clinton Bolt, Lawrence Rose, Ira Hoopman, Sherman McKown, Cecil Hodson, Frank Howard, Oscar Turley, David Muer, Harry Smith, Jakie Harshbarger, Elmer Standley, Jake Sowers, Roy Francis, Lawrence Harshbarger, Thornton Manry, Leverett Johnson. Miss Bertha Milstead offered her services. The Independent says the following: "We do not believe that this country will send men to Europe to fight in this war, and unless such a thing is done the boys are in no more danger than if they were at home." Sometimes the best of us are mistaken in our prophecies.

MAY 7—Amos Lemmons, Ernest Lemmons, Chris Williams, and Herbert Barton enlist. First soldier letter printed. From Ralph Hunter at Fort Leavenworth.

MAY 10—Dr. F. S. Hawes tenders his services. Clifford Holland enlists at Topeka in the artillery.

MAY 14—Rufus Perry enlists at Salina.

MAY 17—Letter from Herbert Delp in which he wishes he was back to take a ride in his "bug."

MAY 21—Anna B. Ruppenthal offers her services to the Red Cross work.

MAY 22—Frank Gavin and Glaucus Manry, of Lucas, enlist.

MAY 31—Eugene Freed enters the army in Colorado.

JUNE 5—Registration Day. Lee Brown enters the navy at El Paso, Texas.

JUNE 6—Capt. Frank E. Jones, of Co. M, 1st Kansas Infantry, of Lawrence, was in Russell to visit Harry Humphrey and Roy S. Robbins. While here he secured the enlistments of Carl E. Vanderbur, Will R. Horn, Will Roe, Harold Ruppenthal and Thomas Volak, for Co. M.

JUNE 7—Word received that Everett McVey was sick at Honolulu.

JUNE 14—Bunker Hill buys a large flag and dedicates it.

JUNE 15—A mass meeting was held at Community hall in the interest of the Red Cross. A. A. Roth was elected chairman; C. E. Hall, secretary, and M. K. Brundage, treasurer. Five hundred dollars was raised in a few minutes. The following committees were appointed for the various townships: Big Creek—W. T. Foster, Fred Ball, John Bruney, Russell Lawrence. Center—John Mahoney, Mrs. E. A. Miller, Mrs. Maude Baldridge, Mrs. J. T. Clements, E. O. Humes, and Harry Stock. Fairfield—Otto Bechtel, Charles Sellens, Mrs. Ben Williams. Fairview—A. E. Waterman, Robert Fowler, Emmett Cooper, Harry Carbiener, John Vrooman, and Frank Vopat. Grant—Wilbur Opdyke, D. H. Brandenburg, Leland Clark. Lincoln—Luther Landon, Henry Bender, Peter Deines, Jr. Luray—E. E. O'Brien, William Busick, John Markley, J. B. Mack, Gail Wilson. Paradise—S. V. Zimmerman, Robert Harrell, W. U. Stevens, J. D. Wood, Thomas Helscher, Dr. Swartz. Plymouth—Thomas Rowe, F. C. McEwen, Albert Eyler. Waldo—E. A. Ford, C. L. King. Wintersett—Guy St. Aubyn, J. C. McRacken, John Small, Fred Morgenstern, Jacob Steinert. Russell Township to be taken care of by the local committee.

JUNE 16—Bunker Hill organizes the first local chapter of the Red Cross, with 119 members; Mrs. E. A. Miller is president. J. George Deines enlists in the Marines.

JUNE 19—Large Red Cross mass meeting at Community hall, Russell.

JUNE 20—Dr. F. S. Hawes leaves for Fort Riley for examination for the medical corps. Passes successfully.

JUNE 21—First Red Cross drive begins. Meetings were held at various places in the county with speeches and with music by a glee club organized for this work.

JUNE 24—On Sunday afternoon there was a musical at Community Hall, given as a Red Cross benefit, arranged by Ralph Roth. Mrs. Malloy and Miss Pestana, of Hays, Mrs. Lamont, Miss Edith Lawson, and Mrs. L. C. Walbridge assisted. Gorham Chapter of the Red Cross organizes.

JULY 2—Punker Hill organizes the first company of Home Guard with an enrollment of 21. Rev. A. J. Glanz, president; H. M. Stock, vice president; Dr. E. A. Miller, surgeon; Max Biays, recorder; Walter Gross, treasurer.

JULY 11—Russell Chapter of the Red Cross organized. Chairman, E. U. Carter; vice chairman, W. G. Lamont; secretary, Charles E. Hall; treasurer, M. K. Brundage; chairman finance committee, A. A. Roth; chairman supplies committee, Mrs. L. Banker.

JULY 16—Tell Peterson, Fred Ramsay, Paul Maxwell, Daniel Smith, Clyde Morris, Homer Russell, and Don Ewald enlist in the mounted band.

JULY 20—Draft drawing. Albert H. Showman, No. 1.

JULY 23—County Clerk William Roe received word that Russell County's quota in the first draft would be 73.

AUGUST 2—The first 146 men of the draft called for examination on August 7, 8, and 9.

AUGUST 3—Mr. and Mrs. Holland entertain in honor of the following soldiers: John Kling, William Roe, Harry Humphrey, Harold Ruppenthal, Carl Vanderbur, Clifford Holland, and Mr. Kirby, of Wilson.

AUGUST 9—Miss Frances Brundage called into service as a director of music in the camps. Elected executive secretary of the national committee of camp activities.
The first Russell County soldier to report in France, Frank Stanley, of Lucas, went over with Pershing's army.

AUGUST 13—William A. Bolt, of Lucas, commissioned First Lieutenant at Fort Sheridan.

AUGUST 18—Paul Humes enlists in the navy.

AUGUST 23—The county treasurer of the Red Cross reports $13,468.41 collected on the first drive.

SEPTEMBER 7—First contingent of the first draft leaves for Camp Funston—Waldo Banker, Clarence Shores, Lew H. Wallace, and Clyde Fallis.

Bidding Goodbye to Second Contingent of First Draft

SEPTEMBER 10—Dr. J. E. Tibbetts commissioned First Lieutenant in the Dental Corps.

SEPTEMBER 15—Doctor Hawes called and reported to Camp Funston for duty.

SEPTEMBER 19—Banquet given by the Russell Commercial Club to the men called in the second contingent of the draft. H. M. Laing acted as toastmaster. Addresses were given by G. W. Holland and J. E. Wilson. Mrs. F. S. Hawes gave a reading and music was furnished by Mrs. H. H. Wentworth, Mrs. M. R. Smith, and a ladies' quartet.

SEPTEMBER 20—Second contingent leaves, composed of the following men: George M. Bressell, Charles A. Baxter, A. E. Bodmer, E. E. Bushell, Oscar R. Caspar, Samuel E. Cooper, Walter C. Cobb, Arthur E. Cook, David Deines, Eric E. Ewing, Thomas F. Gavin, Gustav J. H. Gahre, Theodore A. Heck, Adam W. Jacobs, Ralph E. Kvasnicka, George A. King, John Kejr, Clarence Kornmeyer, Jacob Luder, David F. Miller, John Letsch, Harold S. Pangburne, V. M. Reppert, Ralph Sturdevant, Charles A. Shull, Frank N. Schmitt, Herman G. Tiedeman, Henry A. Whitman, John E. Williams, Walter E. Westfall.
Of these thirty men who went out there were three who did not return. Albert E. Bodmer and David Deines were killed in battle and Gustav J. H. Gahre was drowned in the Gironde River at Bordeaux while unloading supplies from their ship.

SEPTEMBER 21—Russell Home Guard Company organizes with A. L. Boyd, president; J. E. Merriam, vice president; J. E. Missimer, secretary; B. F. Herron, treasurer; Dr. R. A. Stewart, surgeon. J. E. Wilson was elected Captain; H. H. Wentworth, First Lieutenant, and Oscar Ostrum, Second Lieutenant.

SEPTEMBER 28—Co. M, with Russell men, leaves Lawrence for Fort Sill.

OCTOBER 4—The remainder of the first 45 per cent of first draft leaves for Camp Funston—Thomas H. Hensley, James F. Downing, Fred C. Wyatt, Floyd L. Fletcher, Phillip Propp, John R. Duermyer, John V. Poppendorfer, John H. Ulrey, Raymond R. Rossiter.
Of this small contingent, two fell. John V. Poppendorfer, being the first Russell County man to fall in the war, died of measles at Camp Funston. Floyd L. Fletcher died of spinal meningitis in France.

OCTOBER 12—The program of four minute speeches begun at the Isis theater, Russell, with Rev. K. K. Clark as the first speaker.

OCTOBER 20—Red Cross tag day to send Christmas packages to the soldiers.

OCTOBER 22—David Schmidt dies at Camp Lewis, Washington, of pneumonia.

OCTOBER 26—Nineteen men leave for Camp Funston—William R. Ellison, Thomas Heard, Carl W. Kapps, Arthur J. Tribby, Frank Oswald, Carl Caspar, Charles Wheatley, Charles R. Elder, Oscar R. Mitchell, Conrad I. Hurd, Dick Albrecht, Henry G. Claussen, John Krug, John E. Carter, Roy S. Thoman, Elmer H. Piland, John F. Steinle, John D. Sullivan, Henry Rein, William P. Bronson.
Two men of this contingent were destined not to return. They were Charles Wheatley, who was killed in France, and Conrad I. Hurd, who died in France from gunshot wound received in battle September 7, 1918.

OCTOBER 29—Clyde Fox enters the 23rd Engineers' Corps.

OCTOBER 30—Russell County Red Cross county Chapter meeting. The same officers were re-elected. Five hundred forty-two members were reported.

NOVEMBER 9—Luray organizes company of Home Guard, with W. E. Wing, commander; Dr. J. M. Fallis, surgeon; R. H. Lively, recorder; O. I. Stevenson, treasurer; W. E. Pangburne, captain.

NOVEMBER 11—The first Y. M. C. A. drive began with a mass meeting at Russell Community hall. Homer Hoch delivered an address. L. Banker was elected chairman and J. E. Missimer, secretary. One thousand dollars was announced as Russell County's quota. Drive begins.

NOVEMBER 16—Meeting held at the court house to organize a County Home Guard.

NOVEMBER 23—Lucas organizes a company of Home Guard with the following officers: B. G. Scrivens, commander; O. L. Walmer, recorder; H. W. Wilcox, treasurer; Dr. R. G. Doane, surgeon.

NOVEMBER 29—Total raised in Y. M. C. A. drive, $1,033.70.

DECEMBER 10—Arthur Tisdale enlists in the Aviation Corps. Home Guard entertainment and box supper held at Russell Community Hall. Competitive drill between squads and individuals.

DECEMBER 11—M. K. Brundage appointed county director of Thrift Stamp and Baby Bond drive. Meeting held in Russell House dining room to organize.

DECEMBER 17—Report on Liberty Bond sales made public by Treasury Department shows Russell County in the lead. The standing is as follows among the neighboring counties: Russell County, $200,250; Ellsworth County, $179,350; Ellis County, $116,400; Barton County, $112,200; Lincoln County, $93,450; Osborne County, $79,500.

DECEMBER 27—S. S. Miller as chairman of the Red Cross membership drive, reports an increase in number of members from 750 to 2,475.

1918

JANUARY 1—John V. Poppendorfer dies at Camp Funston, the first from Russell County to fall. The body was returned to Luray, where it was laid to rest with full military honors by the Russell and Luray companies of the Home Guard.

JANUARY 3—The Red Cross reported 2,831 articles made and shipped. V. M. Reppert assigned to Officers' Training School.

JANUARY 4—County Home Guard organization perfected. Reports showed 400 men enrolled, drilling twice a week. The county commissioners appropriated $1,200 to be used in this work throughout the county.

JANUARY 21—J. E. Wilson called to Fort Riley for examination as a Chaplain.

JANUARY 27—Russell United Brethren Church unfurls a service flag with twenty-two stars.

JANUARY 29—Dr. Adolph Koerber arrested at Kansas City, Kansas, charged with disloyalty to the United States.

JANUARY 31 and FEBRUARY 1—Class 1 of Second Draft called for examination.

FEBRUARY 1—Closing order of County Fuel Administrator H. M. Laing goes into effect.

FEBRUARY 4—John Mills was appointed County Food Administrator.

FEBRUARY 5—John E. Wilson was commissioned a First Lieutenant, Chaplain, and ordered to report to Fort Leavenworth as Chaplain of the 31st Engineers.

Lucas reports the largest service flag in the county, with fifty-one stars.

FEBRUARY 6—Tuscania torpedoed with Charles Durn on board. He was landed safely on the coast of Ireland.

FEBRUARY 8—Capt. M. E. Darby takes command of the Russell Home Guards.

FEBRUARY 10—At a union meeting in the Methodist Church their service flag with eighteen stars was unfurled. J. E. Wilson delivers his last address before leaving for service on the 11th.

FEBRUARY 16—Floyd Nutting leaves for Officers' Training Camp in Boston.

FEBRUARY 25—The last contingent of the First Draft leaves for Camp Funston—Albert H. Showman, Henry Starks, Calvin L. Newcomer, John Pope, Herman A. Kauffman, Frank R. Pauley, Benjamin F. Strecker, Bert Dick.

Of this number, Calvin L. Newcomer was killed in France.

MARCH 4—Claude Pratt dies of pneumonia at Great Lakes Naval Station.

MARCH 23—General consternation caused by the Germans first shelling Paris with their new 76-mile gun.

MARCH 28—Foch is appointed Allied Generalissimo.

APRIL 6—Third Liberty Loan campaign begins.

APRIL 10—At a mass meeting at Russell Community hall, W. R. Stubbs spoke.

APRIL 18—First contingent of Second Draft called. Yellow paint was spread on several places in Russell.

APRIL 21—The Baptist Church of Lucas dedicates their service flag. Among other stars there is one of gold for Claude E. Pratt.

APRIL 30—A meeting of the Russell County Defense League was held at the court house. The wheat prospects and the labor situation were discussed.

MAY 6—William Roe dies of pneumonia at Liverpool, England.

MAY 9—Russell County goes over the top in the Third Liberty Loan drive with an excess of $81,200.
Rev. W. G. Lamont resigns as pastor of the United Brethren Church of Russell to enter Y. M. C. A. work

MAY 19—The Methodist Church of Luray unveils its service flag with five stars.

MAY 23—Red Cross mass meeting held at Community hall. Lieutenant Cadge, English, and Rev. Fr. Julius speak.

MAY 25—Twenty-seven more men called to report at Camp Funston.

MAY 29—Ten more men of Second Draft called to report.

JUNE 2—American Marines reach front at Chateau Thierry.

JUNE 6—Dr. J. E. Tibbetts called to report at Camp Hancock, Georgia.

JUNE 8—Hagan Phlegar severely wounded at Belleau Wood.

JUNE 9—Julius Johnson killed in action in France.

JUNE 13—Seven more men called to camp.

JUNE 15—Albert Shuler, John T. Henry, and Ardlee Smith leave for Lawrence to take a special course furnished by the Government, in mechanical work.

JUNE 16—Red Cross mass meeting at Community hall addressed by Maj. David Fletcher and Dr. H. A. Knowles. Most exciting meeting during the war.

JUNE 18—F. R. Culbertson appointed County Merchant Representative on the Defense League.

JUNE 23—Memorial service held at the Congregational Church in Russell for William Roe.

JUNE 24—Fifty-eight men left for Camp Funston.

JULY 3—Alex Strecker receives commission as Captain of Cavalry.

JULY 5—Reception given by the Central Kansas Medical Society at Russell in honor of Dr. F. S. Hawes and Dr. N. D. Miller.

JULY 8—Dr. N. D. Miller receives a commission as First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps and leaves for Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

JULY 15—David Deines reported "missing in action" in France.

JULY 18—Red Cross organizes classes in first aid and home nursing.

JULY 21—A Sunday evening patriotic mass meeting held at the Airdome, addressed by Attorney General Brewster.

JULY 23—Oscar Mitchell wounded.

JULY 25—Twenty-five more men leave for Camp Funston.

JULY 30—Mrs. W. C. Nelson, a Red Cross nurse, arrives and begins instruction in first aid and nursing. Classes held in Russell, Bunker Hill, and Gorham.

AUGUST 1—J. A. Samuelson enters service in special school for engineers at Lawrence.

AUGUST 3—Word received of the death of Thomas J. Buchan in France.

AUGUST 4—The first mobilization of the Russell State Guard was held in C. A. Johnson's pasture on the Smoky.

AUGUST 15—Judge Jacob C. Ruppenthal commissioned a Major in the Judge Advocate's Department.

AUGUST 18—The "Speak English" cards put up in Russell.

AUGUST 22—The Bolshiviki declare war on the United States.

AUGUST 26—Twenty-three men leave for camp.
Of this group, J. Fred Boxberger and Marcellus J. Banworth did not return.

AUGUST 29—D. E. McKean chosen as Fuel Administrator to succeed H. M. Laing.

SEPTEMBER 3—Luncheon given by the Chamber of Commerce to Captain David Fallon.

SEPTEMBER 5—The last contingent of Second Draft, consisting of thirty men, left for Camp Funston.

SEPTEMBER 11—Edna Eberly left for the Army School of Nursing at Fort Shelby, Mississippi.

SEPTEMBER 12—All men between the ages of 18 and 45 called to register.

SEPTEMBER 19—Mrs. G. F. Dawson appointed County Chairman of the Child Welfare Department of the Women's Committee of the Council of Defense. (I wonder how Mrs. Dawson remembered her official title?) One of the first undertakings of this department was the "Better Babies Contest" held at the county fair.

SEPTEMBER 21—Judge J. C. Ruppenthal reports to Washington for duty.

SEPTEMBER 24—Gustav J. H. Gahre drowned at Bordeaux.

SEPTEMBER 25—August Beam dies in France.

SEPTEMBER 28—Galen Cooper dies at Camp Dix, New Jersey. His last message was, "Tell father that I have done my duty and have not a black mark against me."

SEPTEMBER 29—Big Liberty Loan meeting held at Dorrance. Dinner served by Company C of the State Guard. Address by Private Henderson of the Canadian army.

SEPTEMBER 30—Marcellus J. Banworth dies at Camp Devons, Massachusetts.

OCTOBER 3—Edwin Eastland wounded in France.

OCTOBER 5—George C. Janne dies from the effects of influenza at Camp Sherman, Ohio.

OCTOBER 9—Chester Hall dies of pneumonia in France. William J. Johnson, accidentally shot at Camp Funston, dies of wound.

OCTOBER 16—Frank D. Brainerd dies at Camp Funston.

OCTOBER 24—Russell County reports $35,000 over the top in the Fourth Liberty Loan; $383,000 subscribed, every bank in the county reporting an excess over its quota.

OCTOBER 25—Sergt. Arthur Cook wounded in action in France.

NOVEMBER 4—The Seven-in-One Volunteer Plan for the welfare work adopted. The following county representatives were appointed: Y. M. C. A., Oscar Ostrum; Y. W. C. A., Mrs. F. R. Culbertson; National Catholic War Council, Father McKenna; War Camp Community Service, Edith Lawson; American Library Association, Mrs. Nellie Kirkman; Jewish Welfare Board, C. W. Shaffer; Salvation Army, John P. Ruppenthal.

NOVEMBER 7—Calvin Leroy Newcomer wounded in France.
Premature news of the signing of the Armistice received and a wild celebration ensued. A celebration such as Russell never saw before. Pandemonium turned loose. Every bell and whistle in the county put into action.

NOVEMBER 8—Laurel F. Brandenburg dies of the influenza at Lawrence.

NOVEMBER 11—The Armistice signed. The real celebration now took place. Russell County, like every other place in America, went wild with joy and gave voice to this feeling with every noise imaginable. The old cannons were brought in from the Russell cemetery and put into action in Russell. Everyone rejoiced that at last the war was over.
Albert E. Bodmer killed in action in France.
The Draft order canceled about one hour before the next contingent was to entrain for Camp Funston.

NOVEMBER 20—An election of Red Cross directors for the next year was held with the following results: Mrs. L. Banker, Charles E. Hall, Mrs. M. K. Brundage, Mrs. Anna Zimmerman, E. U. Carter, B. G. Scriven, Mrs. V. K. Hoover, Mrs. W. T. Foster, Mrs. F. R. Culbertson, Mrs. Stella Hickman, Mrs. Ella Patterson, M. J. Mahoney, Mrs. E. A. Ford, Mrs. H. A. Opdyke.

NOVEMBER 21—Surrender of German Fleet. Dean Plumb and Frank Cole represent Russell County.

NOVEMBER 28—The Red Cross sends a mourning brassard to the parents of all deceased soldiers in the county.

DECEMBER 10—Calvin L. Newcomer dies of wounds in France.

DECEMBER 17—Oscar Mitchell returns home.

DECEMBER 19—Hagan Phlegar returns home.

DECEMBER 25—Herbert Delp returns home.
Glen Lewis Houner dies of spinal meningitis in France.

1919

FEBRUARY 7—Arthur Tisdale dies of bronchial pneumonia in France.

MARCH 28—Floyd Fletcher dies in France.

APRIL 17—John E. Wilson lands in North Russia at Murmansk.

APRIL 20—An army tank gave exhibition in Russell.

MAY 30—At the Decoration Day services trees around the monument are dedicated to the memory of the men from Russell Township who fell while in the service. They were: William Roe, Chester V. Hall, Arthur Tisdale, Calvin Leroy Newcomer, David Deines.

American Camp in Arctic Circle at Murmansk, Russia. Taken April 19, 1919. Snow About Five Feet Deep.

JUNE 18—Home Coming Reception attended by a crowd estimated at 7,000 people from all parts of the county. Town and community floats were a feature of the parade. The Fairport float took first prize. Dinner and supper were served. The following equipment and provisions were used: 7,000 china dishes, 400 spring chickens, 225 pies, 85 cakes, 14 bushels new potatoes, 1 bushel onions, 3 bushels lettuce, 3 bunches of bananas, 15 oil stoves, 500 pounds corn fed beef, 200 loaves of bread, 1,500 Parker House rolls, 150 pounds green beans, 2 bushels radishes, 400 cantaloupes, 125 bricks of ice cream.

PROGRAM

W. E. Smith, Marshal.

Float Parade—From Russell to Fair Ground, 11 a. m.

Address of Welcome—By Mayor J. E. Missimer.

Roll Call.

Dinner, 12:30 p. m.

Band Concert, 2 p. m.

Patriotic Address—Henry F. Mason, Associate Justice Supreme Court.

Ball Game—Doughboys vs. Gobs.

Band Concert.

Banquet, 6:30 p. m.

Platform Dance, 9 p. m.—Music furnished by Salina Jazz Orchestra.

MENU

Dinner, 12:30 P. M.

Roast Beef Brown Gravy
Creamed New Potatoes Green Beans
Creamed Cabbage Salad
Onions Radishes
Bread Pie
Coffee Iced Tea

Banquet, 6:30 P. M.

Cantaloupe Fried Chicken
Creamed New Potatoes with Peas
Banana and Nut Salad
Parker House Holls Radishes
Ice Cream Cake
Coffee Iced Tea
Cigars Bon Bons

Music by G. E. Vinaroff
Address by Major Holloway
Organization American Legion

COMMITTEES

County Chairman—P. A. Peterson.

General Arrangements—B. F. Herren, J. E. Missimer, A. L. Boyd.

Finance Committee—H. M. Baldridge, Bunker Hill; A. W. Roe, Dorrance; Frank Vopat, H. W. Wilcox, Lucas; E. E. O'Brien, C. E. Llewelyn, Luray; J. T. Harrel, Paradise; E. A. Ford, Waldo; W. T. Foster, J. H. Bruney, Gorham; Wilbur Opdyke, Pioneer; Guy St. Aubyn, Sr., Winterset; L. D. Landon, Lincoln; G. F. Dawson, B. G. Phlegar, C. W. Shaffer, Russell.

Speakers Committee—W. W. Nutting, J. A. Yerger, F. R. Culbertson.

Grounds Committee—S. G. Miller, Fred Root, D. K. Hollinger.

Banquet Committee—A. L. Boyd, R. F. Jack, Mrs. C. W. Shaffer, C. A. Johnson, Mrs. F. S. Hawes, Mrs. L. Banker, F. V. Evans.

Entertainment Committee—Edith Lawson, D. E. McKean, Oscar Ostrum, Floyd Lucas, C. E. Hall, E. U. Carter, Mrs. M. R. Smith.

Reception Committee—Louis Banker, D. W. Gower, A. A. Roth, J. W. Blair, G. W. Holland, Mrs. H. E. Hanna, Mrs. J. F. Woelk, John Vroman, G. J. Deines, John Mahoney, Mrs. J. H. Bruney, George Halbe, Frank Vopat, A. G. T. Cooper, R. T. Fowler, J. B. Markley, E. E. O'Brien, Henry Bender, John Carr, J. T. Harrell, Mrs. J. D. Wood, T. B. Carter, Mrs. D. Gower.

Publicity Director—F. R. Culbertson.

ON THE JOB

As one glances through the records of the men here presented he cannot help being impressed with the fact that Russell County was represented in every department of the army, navy, and marine corps. Her men saw service on every front from Siberia to Verdun; from Honolulu to Haute Alsace; from the Spanish border to the Arctic Circle. Practically every camp in America received its quota of Russell County men. From Camp Lewis to Camp Devens, from Fort Sheridan to Camp Doniphan—every place knew Russell. Of course the larger number were assigned to Camp Funston on account of its location near us. For variety of service and different fields of operation we believe that Russell County will not be outclassed by any other community of like size.

When war was declared, and even before, there were a number of young men from this county who showed their willingness and eagerness for service by enlisting in the various branches of the service. Some had been in the regular army and in the navy for several years and had worked up to official rank. Lieut. Alex Strecker soon became Captain of Cavalry after war was declared. Lieut. Jens Nelson had made a record with several years' service in the navy. Many others were already in the Kansas National Guard and so became a part of the great army when this branch was federalized. Some of the first men to enlist chose the navy and the record of their cruises will show many thousands of miles traveled on the deep. Glenn Graham saw service on the U. S. S. George Washington, which not only served as a transport, but also was the official ship to carry President Wilson to France on his different trips. Frank Cole and Dean Plumb were two men who were so fortunate as to be in the great fleet at the time of the surrender of the German fleet on November 21, 1918. J. A. Novak probably holds the record for extent of cruises and different countries visited. After long service in mine laying in the North Sea and in transport service he was assigned to the U. S. S. Pittsburg, the flag ship of Vice Admiral Sims, which made a cruise of all Mediterranean and Black Sea ports after the signing of the Armistice. In this way he was permitted to visit thirty-two different cities in sixteen different countries, besides having had service in Mediterranean waters previously. He made a total of 107,000 miles of deep sea travel or a distance of more than four times around the world. Everett McVey saw service with the Radio Branch in Honolulu. George Graham

One of Our Sea Dogs Keeping Watch Upon the Deep

was a submarine engine expert and traveled many miles beneath the water. Many sailors saw exciting times with submarines but none were ever injured by these pirates of the deep.

The Marine Corps claimed Hagan Phlegar, who went with the "Devil Dogs" into the first activities in France, and at Chateau Thierry let the Germans know that the Americans were on the job. It was here that he was severely wounded. J. George Deines saw service with the Marines in tropical waters. Flavel Scriven was with the First Marine Band. Jonathan Becker joined the Marines and was sent to the Far East, where he saw excitement at Vladivostok. He was there during the Bolshiviki uprising and later visited Japan, China, Samoa, and South Sea Islands.

Of course the army claimed the larger number of men and the infantry branch of the service shows a record of about 33 per cent of all men enlisted from Russell County. It will be impossible to name all the men who distinguished themselves in the army and at most we can only hope to show the various lines of work done. The Russell County Doughboys gave an account of themselves all along the Western front from Verdun to Calais. Many fell in the Argonne Forest. Most of the men were in the 89th and 35th Divisions, though other divisions had many of our men. Phillip Propp, Hagan Eastland and Oscar Mitchell saw great activity with the 3rd Division, which operated for a while under the British. Several were with the 130th Field Artillery, which rendered service during the last drive. Among those who helped to send over the Fritzies' breakfast food in metal packages were John Kling, Cecil Overholt, Martin Miller, Roy James, and Clifford Holland. Sherman McKown was with the Heavy Artillery before Verdun. Charles Tisdale was with the Heavy Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, which repaired guns on the battle field. Several were in the Cavalry and among this number was Ira S. Wolf, who was sent to the Mexican border to keep peace while the others went across. Samuel Cooper was one of the fortunate cavalry men who rode into Germany instead of hiking.

The ambition of Russell men to "get up in the world" is well attested to by the large number who enlisted in the Aviation Corps. Herbert Delp early exchanged a gang plow for a real flying machine and in this service made several trips across the English channel, bringing fighting machines across to the front. Had several exciting experiences when attacked by enemy planes. Ralph Hunter and Orval Statan early entered the mechanical branch of this service. K. W. Hickey was in the balloon section. Ralph Cooper was at the flying field at Tours. To him we are indebted for the pictures of the aeroplanes of the different nations as herewith represented. Many others might be mentioned in this service.

Patrick Crowe and Jasper Rogers were assigned to one of the most dangerous branches of the service, tho one that is not always thought of as such. They were with the Chemical Warfare Service, whose work it was to fill the shells with poison gas. While they did not get to the front, their unit lost more men and had a higher percentage of casualties than did the army in France. Thirty-seven per cent is the record for the entire period in this branch.

Russell County was represented in the only Flash and Sound unit overseas, by Dewey C. Peck. This battalion of the 29th Engineers was assigned the task of locating enemy artillery by means of triangulation.

Solomon Becker served with an Ammunition Train in France. The work of this unit was to bring up the ammunition to the front.

Russell County has one man who saw distinguished service in the Military Police after he had done his bit at the front. William Dean Nutting served in this branch.

The county was represented at General Pershing's headquarters by two men from Bunker Hill, Edward J. and Daniel White. They served in clerical positions at G. H. Q., Chaumont, France.

At least one Russell County man served on the Peace Commission force. Sergt. W. W. St. John, as a printer, was detailed to this work.

The Medical Corps was represented by Capt. F. S. Hawes, Capt. H. S. Dreher, Lieut. Ned D. Miller and a large personnel of enlisted men.

Lieut. James E. Tibbetts served in the Dental Corps.

The Judge Advocate General's Office claimed Maj. J. C. Ruppenthal, and Lieut. John E. Wilson served in the Chaplains' Corps.

Miss Clara Naylor served as Red Cross nurse.

As we make a casual survey of the various branches of service represented we note the following not already mentioned: Signal Corps, Supply Department Special, Quartermaster Corps, Motor Transport Corps, Sanitary Corps, Machine Gun Company, Ambulance, Adjutant General's Office, Ordnance Department, Field Remount, S. A. T. C., and Student Nursing Corps.

Perhaps if all reports had been submitted we could give even a greater variety, but so much is sufficient to show that Russell County was not clannish and that it had men qualified to serve in any capacity that the necessities of war might demand—men who could go in as specialists and render a service to their country of inestimable value. It is also worthy of consideration that men who had previously been engaged in peaceful pursuits could in a remarkably short time train in any given line until they too became expert; farmers became fliers, school boys qualified as hospital attendants, men who had never seen a body of water larger than the Russell dam

FROM ITALIAN SHORES.

FROM TROPIC PALMS

TO ARCTIC SNOWS

THE RUSSELL COUNTY

SOLDIER GOES.

WEST INDES

NORTH RUSSIA.

were at home on the deep, men who had known the fragrance of the hay field and the wheat harvest were put to handling poison gas, those who had driven a Ford were given a big Quad truck to haul army supplies over the shell-torn fields of France, a ladies' wearing apparel merchant became an expert balloon observer. Truly, Cincinnatus had nothing on these modern warriors. The transition from his ox team to the army could not possibly be as great as that often made by the men of Russell County who entered the army and, like good soldiers, went where they were sent.

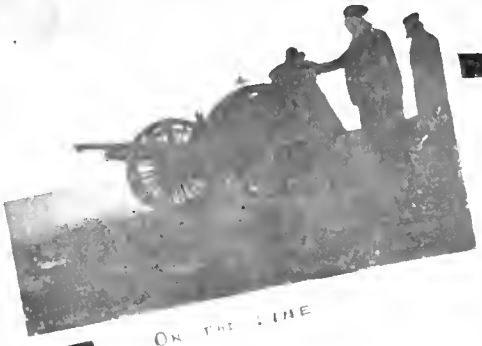
So they went out to take their places in the greatest army ever assembled upon the face of the earth. How well they did their duty is a matter of general history and not especially appropriate in this brief record of our own work as a county. In the years to come when our children's children will sit down to read over the story of those stormy days of 1917 and 1918 they will be able to point back with a sense of pride not now evident to us, and say, "My folks had a part in it." And in the sunset days of our own life when we are asked to tell to those far removed from the scenes of action the story of St. Mihiel and Argonne and Chateau Thierry and Verdun, then the men of Russell County can say, "We, too, were there." And we think that in the years to come the poppies will bloom a little darker red in Flanders Fields because they have been nourished by the blood of Russell County men, the blood of true Americans, poured out that right might prevail. We know that there will be some spots of European soil that will be the richer and forever hallowed ground because consecrated by the sacrifice of our own men. Back to these places in the years to come will we make our pilgrimages of devotion and there lay our garlands of memory as a token of appreciation of the services of the Men of Russell County who were On the Job.

But the scene shifts and we see a few who had no part in all this work. When some day their children will read in history of the Great War and will ask them, "Daddy, was you in it?" they can only say, "No, I had no part in that affair; I said I would rather go back to Bolshevik Russia than join the army; the bluff seemed to work." It is a matter of regret that the county wasn't in a position to accommodate those who wanted to accompany Emma Goldman and her kind back to "peaceful and liberty-loving Russia." Yes, they were on the job, too, enjoying the peace and prosperity and liberty made possible by the service of the men who gave their lives in France that German autocracy might not rule the United States of America. They are on the job plowing their fields and raising more wheat, but the day will come when the blood of these men, like the blood of Able, will cry out from the ground against them. They may hide behind a church door or rely upon their foreign birth for exemption today, but the time is coming when those who evaded their duty during the Great War will be appraised at their real value in Russell County. Before them will stand out in letters of living flame the names of Newcomer, Bodmer, Wheatley, Buchan, Hurd, Deines, Black, Boyles, Johnson—men to whom life was just as dear and valuable as to these who stayed at home; men who fell upon the field of battle shot through by German bullets or torn by German shells; men who took the place of the evaders and came not home again. Add to these the names of those who fell victims to disease while serving their country and it should become a list that will forever eclipse the names of those who should have gone but did not go. These men who fell On the Job Over There served their country well; now they must serve Russell County. They being dead yet speak to teach us lessons of true Americanism. They are still On the Job.

WHEN THE GERMAN FLEET SURRENDERED
Nov. 21. 1918

TWO RUSSELL COUNTY BOYS PARTCIPATED – DEAN PLUMB AND FRANK COLE.

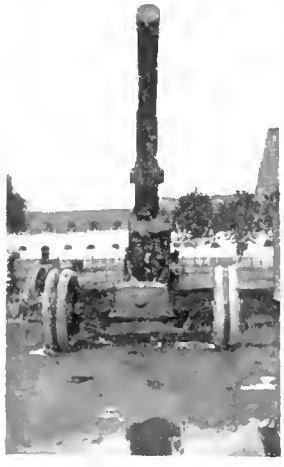
PHOTOS FURNISHED BY DEAN PLUMB.



ON THE LINE

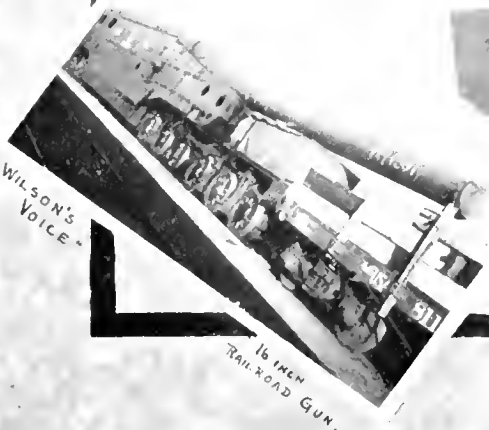
SOME HUN HUNTERS.

"OLD DUTCH CLEANSER"
FRENCH 75



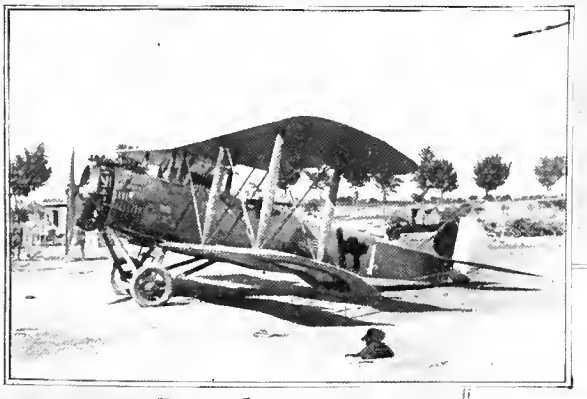
A GOTHA GETTER.

MOVING UP CLOSER



"WILSON'S VOICE"

16 INCH RAILROAD GUN.

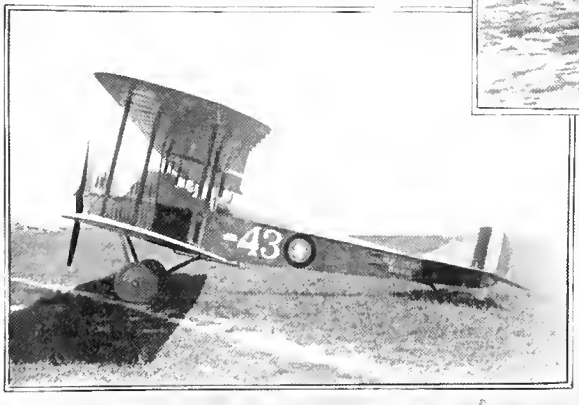


FRENCH SAMSON

A POOR LANDING

TYPES OF AEROPLANES

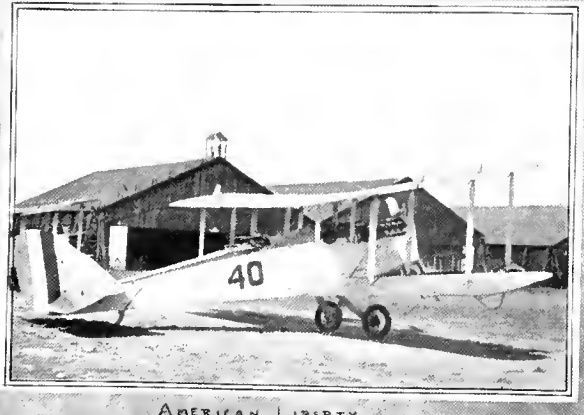
FRENCH BIMOTOR CAUDRON



ITALIAN SIA

ENGLISH SPAD

HARD HIT



AMERICAN LIBERTY

— Photos by Ralph Cooper.

One-Pound Gun Squad of 353rd Infantry. Floyd Fletcher Served Here.

After the Americans Met the Bolshiviki in North Russia. Just a Few of the Dead.

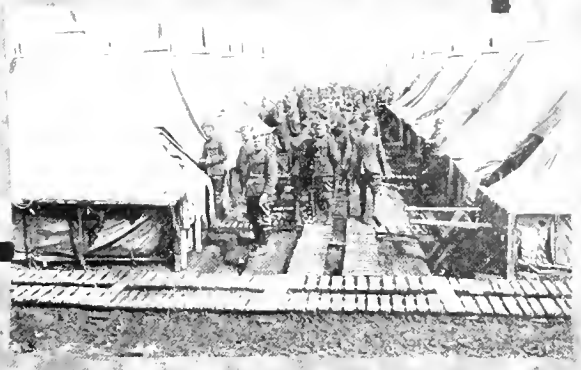
COLORS DECORATED BY FRENCH.

WITH THE
353RD INF.
—
FRANCE
GERMANY

ROLLING KITCHENS

PHOTOS
FROM
WALDO BANKER

AT BREST -
HOME BOUND



249063A

WITH JONITHAN BECKER
IN THE FAR EAST.

VLADIVOSTOCK

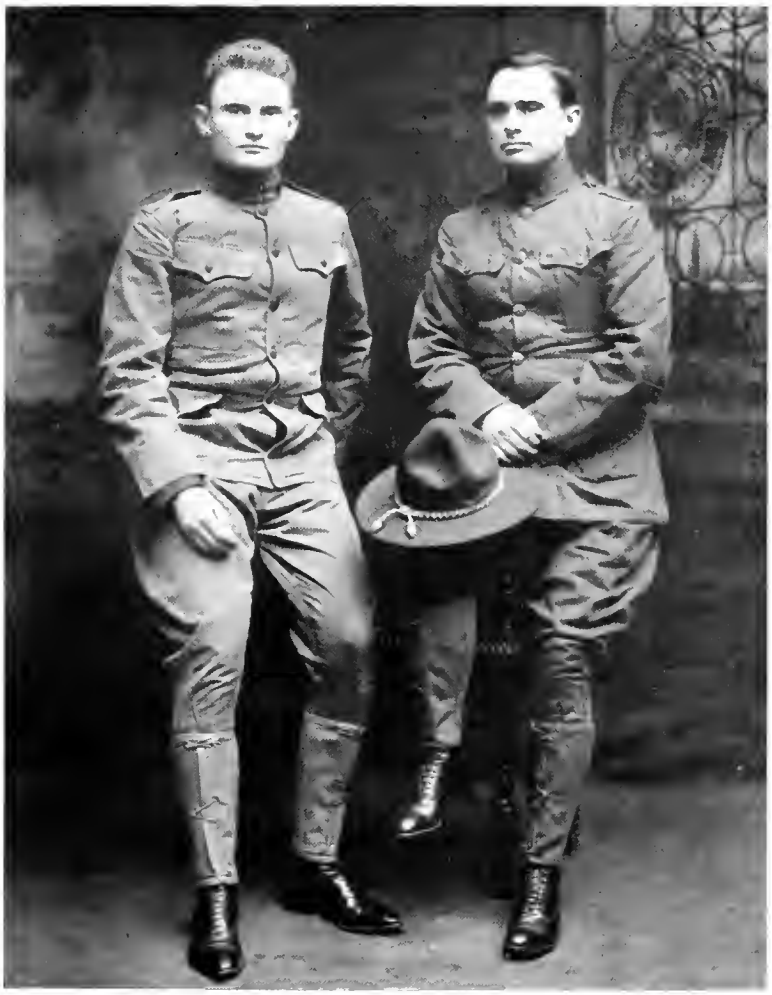
JAPAN

SAMOA

CHINA

VLADIVOSTOCK.

PHOTOS FROM
JONATHAN BECKER



Father and Son Wear the Same Uniform—N. A. Turner and Harlan Turner

THE SPIRIT OF THE HOME FOLKS

Ordinarily when we speak of war we begin to visualize battle scenes and think of marching soldiers. Roaring guns and carnage are the things that we have learned to associate with war. Naturally they are the great factors and ever will be, but we need occasionally to be reminded that marching soldiers, begrimed artillerymen, dashing cavalry and doughty sailors are all men, and that you can't disassociate a man from his antecedents. Most men who were soldiers had homes and home folks. Always there were extending back from the battle front those invisible lines of communication over which passed much of the inspiration and encouragement that made the men at the front what they were. Back and forth over all the way from the soldier in the dugout or the sailor on the rolling deep to the quiet home base, played that wireless line of communication over which the government censorship had no control. Sometimes it was a letter which after a long delay finally reached that anxious soldier and gave him a new lease on life; or again, it may have been only that communication of thought and a knowledge that someone back home really cared and was watching and waiting his return that drove away the lonesomeness and made the sun shine through the clouds to dry the mud, but always it was The Spirit of the Home Folks that played such an important part in this war. Those folks who stayed at home, "the stayers by the stuff," may not have had the thrills of those who went over and they did not always have the incentive that comes from seeing the devastation and frightfulness of war; nevertheless they were true soldiers in their sacrifice and devotion to a common cause. Not every hero wore a uniform or went to France and this fact is being more realized now by the men who have returned and see the great work done by those whose sex or age forbade their enlisting. They were the part of the army that kept the wheels of industry moving to produce the sinews of war. We are just beginning to realize as we foot up the figures what a big job we really did under the impulse of the moment, but the folks at home knew all the time as they labored to pay those bills as they came due. Materially the war became a tremendous problem. The consumption of five million non-producing men was enormous, to say nothing of the expenditure of the munitions of war. Money must be raised in sums before undreamed of. Fathers bent under the financial burden and mothers learned to economize in the staple foods and use wheat substitutes, all to help win the war. We have come to know that not all the hardships were borne by the men at the front and we salute you, patriots of the homeland, comrades in war! We are not unconscious of the severe ordeal through which you passed and far less can we be unappreciative. We came back to find you changed quite as much as had we. As we looked into your eyes we could see that you, too, had been through a Gethsemane. The long anxious days of waiting had left their trail as they passed over your lives. As we followed back over that trail we found sleepless nights for fathers and a veritable column of mothers' prayers ascending to the throne of God. We saw wives waiting and hoping through the long days, while little children paused beside their beds at night to sing, "Just a Baby's Prayer at Twilight." In the soft moonlight we saw maidens with their faces turned toward the east, crying out of their lonesome aching heart, "God, send him safe home again."

A cross section, as it were, of this spirit of the home folks has been preserved for us in the many little expressions of sentiment that have found form in verse and in letters that passed during those dark days. Being a mail censor, it was my privilege to be in touch with a great deal of the finest expression of the spirit of the home land as well as to know something of the other attitude conveyed across the waters. Little did the people at home appreciate the value of a letter to a man out there. After men had waited weeks and sometimes months without receiving mail, suddenly the word is passed down the line, "The mail is in." Not even a German barrage could keep some of those men in then. Out they came and patiently wait as the mail orderly reads off the names of the fortunate ones. Occasionally there is one who turns away without having heard his name. A more dejected, discouraged human being is difficult to imagine. To him that day the war is all a miserable failure. Strong men have been seen to weep over so seemingly small a thing as a letter when it finally did arrive, and others have been heard to curse when it did not come.

Of course, from all kinds of people there were all kinds of letters. Occasionally a soldier would receive a letter than would make him all the worse for having received it. Imagine if you can, a man in France who has waited two months for a letter from home and at last hears his name called for mail, and when he had eagerly opened that letter found it to contain a detailed discussion of all the family disasters and neighborhood tragedies. Things which have happened so long ago that they are either passed any help from him, or have rectified themselves. They tell what a hard time they are having while he is away and how they are going to make it hot for the powers that be until they bring the men home. Watch that man's lower jaw begin to sag as he reads; see him crumple it up and cast it into the fire, saying something that the censor would not allow to pass on these perfectly white pages. We are glad to say that letters of this sort were in the small minority. Usually the letters brought sunshine and made hope spring in the soldier's breast. They did not conceal the fact that they would like to have the men home, but they did let them feel that they would be ashamed to have them home until they had done their duty. In our Y. M. C. A. in France we put up a bulletin board on which the men were asked to place especially fine expressions of sentiment that they had received in letter or poem from the home land that all might share their good fortune. This was a happy feature, as it gave us many beautiful things and brought some of the finest letters to our personal attention. Because these give us such a typical picture of the spirit of the home folks, I am going to quote a few here as being far more appropriate than anything I could say. Let the home folks speak for themselves.

The following lines were clipped from the Literary Digest and sent by a lady at home to her soldier; the writer is not known, but due credit is given for these beautiful lines:

HIS KNIGHT

Where'er thou be,
On land or sea;
Or in the air,
This little prayer
I pray for thee—
God keep thee ever
Day and night,
Face to the light,
Thine armor bright;
Thy 'scutcheon white,
That no despite
Thine armor smite.
With infinite
Sweet oversight,
God keep thee ever,
Heart's Delight!
And guard thee whole
Sweet body, soul,
And spirit high,
That live or die,
Thou glorify
His Majesty,
And ever be
Within His sight,
His true and upright,
Sweet and stainless,
Pure and sinless,
Perfect Knight.

Another poem appeared without author being given, being signed only "Helen to Tom." Evidently Helen was not quite sure of Tom:

TO MY SOLDIER

I'm feeling pretty worried over all the things I hear
Of the shrapnel and the cannons that are roaring 'round you, dear;
Of the Zeppelins and aeroplanes and the sneaky submarine,
But the worst of all the things I fear that nearly turns me green
Is the fear of all the damsels you'll be meeting over there,
The Parisiennes and Belgian maids with their fascinating air.

To be a loyal lover don't forsake the girl back home;
No matter how they smile on you, don't let your fancy roam,
For the French girls are so pretty and the nurses are so kind,
But don't be a traitor to the girl you left behind.

I know that you are loyal to the old Red, White, and Blue,
And I hope that you'll be loyal to your little sweetheart, too.
Against the Huns they spell with "U" you'll hold your own I know,
But I fear you may be ambushed by the hons they spell with "O".

Stand guard against temptation; don't surrender to their charms,
And wait till you come back home before presenting arms.
Leave the French girls for the Frenchmen and the nurses for the does,
But the soldier boy in khaki for the girl who knits the socks.

Tho the French girls may be pretty and the nurses may be kind,
Oh, do not be a traitor to the girl you left behind.

—Helen to Tom, 3 29-18.

A fine example of the kind of letters mothers wrote to their sons is presented here through the kindness of a Sergeant who received this letter up in North Russia. Upon my request he gave me a copy of it:

June 8, 1919.

My Dearest Boy:

Are you remembering, I wonder, what day this is? All day I've been trying to tell you that we are remembering and wishing to give you some token, and I wonder if I have succeeded. It does not seem possible that it's twenty-five years since "the hour that gave me you," only when I think of the past two. (They have been ages.) But time has passed all too quickly through the years of childhood and only a mother knows how we would hold you back if we could—just for a little while—to realize more completely our dreams for you and give you more of the joys of "the days that come not back again."

All day I've seen your dear little black head pillowed close to me, and heard the feeble little cry that told me I had "a little boy all my own," and oh, George, boy, I wish I could make you understand the perfect joy of that moment. You never will, because you see I wished you a boy, so you cannot know motherhood.

But I do know that in your heart is the deep parental love for mankind or you would not be suffering for the peace of the world as you are. And my daily prayer is that I may be worthy of the man child I so ardently desired. God bless your dear heart and keep you, even as He gave you to me.

Dad has gone down to church but I wanted this little visit with you so asked him to excuse me. He was telling me this afternoon that Mrs. John Miller said such nice things of you and your going back into the service. "No other boy on the list compared with you," and George, boy, he feels so proud of you and tells me repeatedly that you have wiped the stain of cowardice from the name of Robbins. He is counting so on your return and I feel you will be even better pals than ever before. I want you both to understand and help each other.

Don't think you are to miss your birthday cake, for we'll have a whopper when you come home, and all the other "goodies" I can get you. In the meantime, only a cruel government keeps me from sending it on "even to the uttermost parts of the earth." They can't put regulations on love, can they? And here's a whole heart full for my baby "long since a man," from his loving

MOTHER.

Clipping enclosed: "For our absent loved ones we implore Thy loving kindness. Keep them in life, keep them in growing honor; and for us grant that we remain worthy of their love."

Another Sergeant had a loyal little wife who came to see him just before he sailed for Over There. When they parted for the last time she placed a letter in his hand to be opened after he was on his way. He showed me the letter and of course I saw in it another expression of the spirit of the home folks and asked for a copy, which he gave me, just as presented here. One day this Sergeant received a cablegram and came rushing over to my office with a smile four thousand miles long as he told me that "it was a boy."

May 16, 1918.

To the Dearest in the World:

Joe, dear, this is to tell you how much I love you, and Oh, how precious you are to me! It seems as tho I lived for only one purpose—to be your wife. Darling, I didn't know that I or any woman was capable of loving a man as I do you. Joe, the few days and nights that I spent with you before you left were mighty dear to me. I shall always think of them with joy and dream of the beautiful days to come in the future when you shall return, Dearest, to me and our baby and we shall always be happy together in our own home.

My dearest husband, I shall always pray when you are gone for God to watch over my loved one and to protect him and keep him from danger and harm and to bring him back to me just as he went. And oh, I know that God will answer my prayers. Dearest, no matter how long you are gone, be it only a few months or many years, I shall always be waiting here for you, always loving and true, and when I know you are coming back, how happy I will be, dear! But oh, the day of your return, when baby and I are down watching for our dearest one, that will be the happiest day of all!

So, sweetheart, when you are away, take the best of care of yourself and live always the best life you know how and do what is right. My heart, dearest, is always with you.

For ever and ever, your true and loving wife.

Remember, dearest, I am so proud of you and the brave stand you have taken, and am happy that you love baby and me enough to fight for us and not leave it for other men to do.

Quite another glimpse of the home land is given to us in the following excerpts taken from letters written to the various departments of the government concerned. Properly they do not have a place under the head of The Spirit of the Home Folks, but we beg your leniency with a bit of levity.

"I ain't received no pay since my husband h is gone from nowhere."

"We have your letter. I am his grandfather and grandmother. He was born and brought up in this house according to your letter."

"You have changed my little boy to a little girl. Will it make any difference in getting the money?"

"Please let me know if John has put in an application for a wife and child."

"You have taken my husband away to fight and he was the best fighter I ever had."

"I am writing to ask you why I never received my elopement money. His money was kept from him for the elopement for me which I never received."

"Please send me my allotment money. I have a little baby and I knead it every day."

SECOND LINE OF DEFENSE

RUSSELL COUNTY RED CROSS

By Rev. K. K. Clark

I have been asked to write the history of the Russell County Red Cross work during the war with Germany. I deeply appreciate the honor that has been conferred upon me in the request to write out for future reference the tale of the scarifices made by our people during the war. One must needs shrink from such a task as he remembers that the greatest sacrifices made cannot be recorded and may not be summed up in figures. It is an easy matter to tell how many surgical dressings were made but it is impossible to put into words the love and devotion that went into them. Easy it is to give you the treasurer's report in which it is said that so many dollars were received and so many dollars paid out. We can never record the unselfish giving on the part of old and young that our men might be cared for. It is easy to say that a certain number of socks and sweaters were knit, but impossible to say how many were consecrated by the tears of those who smiled bravely while they knit. Russell County did her part but no one is able to record the task so well completed. This brief history will only be an attempt to present to all who may read it, the material things accomplished. This report will be a living reality to you only if back of it you may see what we know existed. If you were heart and soul with our beloved country in her great struggle to preserve democracy upon the earth you will read between the lines and see the spiritual and the eternal. I am glad to give as best I may an outline of what was done as it was my privilege to know in a personal way how the men and women and children of Russell County did their part and helped to "carry on" at home while our brave men were fighting and dying for us all. The different phases of the work will be treated under their respective heads and in the order of their importance.

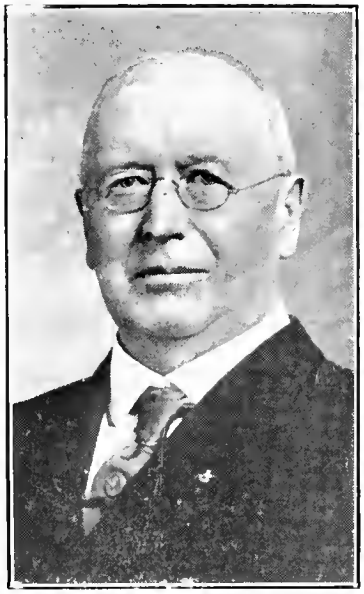
A. A. Roth, First President

ORGANIZATION

Early in June Mayor Frier appointed A. A. Roth as a delegate to a Red Cross meeting to be held at Wichita. Mr. Roth accepted the appointment and returned home with a real vision of what the Red Cross was to mean to Russell County. Mr. Roth called a meeting of the citizens of Russell County at Community hall on June 15, 1917. A large number were present. Mr. Roth outlined in a splendid manner the great mission of the Red Cross during the war and spoke of the great need of such an organization for effective work. As a public speaker he makes good with a great cause and he soon had his audience with him. Hon. J. G. Holland and Rev. J. E. Wilson also addressed the meeting. Several who were present expressed their hearty approval of such an organization. Mr. Roth then asked that a chairman be chosen for the county chapter and he was unanimously chosen for this responsible position. Rev. W. G. Lamont was chosen as secretary. As soon as the meeting adjourned Mr. Roth began the perfecting of a county organization. Every town in the county came into this with one exception, Fairport, which preferred to work with Ellis County. Mr. Roth acted as chairman for the first drive, which was a splendid success from every standpoint.

Soon after the first drive another meeting was held at Community hall, at which time Mr. Roth asked to be relieved of the duties of his position, owing to his business and sickness in his family. His resignation was accepted with regrets and E. U. Carter was elected to fill the vacancy, which position he held during the war. At a great sacrifice of time and strength he has been untiring in his desire to make the Russell County Chapter second to none other in service to the enlisted man, to his family, and for humanity. Charles E. Hall was chosen treasurer of the chapter. We believe that Mr. Hall has rendered a service that cannot be duplicated for accuracy and the carefulness with which every detail has been recorded. The Red Cross books have always been open for inspection and will show that every cent has been accounted for. We know that figures are often without interest, yet we feel that our treasurer's report is one worthy of a chapter by itself because of the heart interest in the items recorded from all parts of the county. Mr. Hall has been repeatedly commended by the Southwestern Division for the time he has willingly given to this most important part of the work. Thanks to him, we know where every dollar has gone. Mrs. F. S. Hawes served as secretary of the chapter during the greater part of the war. She

was elected to take the place of Reverend Lamont after he enlisted in the service of the Y. M. C. A. Mrs. Hawes put aside home duties in order that she might devote her splendid ability to this work and at the same time stood shoulder to shoulder with the women who were serving in the Red Cross rooms daily. Mrs. L. Banker was appointed to have the entire supervision of women's work in the county. Mrs. H. E. Hanna and Dr. Mabel Link were appointed as her assistants. Mrs. Hanna gave her entire attention to the articles knitted as requested by the Red Cross. Doctor Link had charge of the Surgical Dressings Department. We know personally that at a sacrifice of time, strength and money these women served our chapter. No other women, we have felt, would have found it possible to deal with as many different elements throughout the county and bring forth harmony and results, so necessary in such an hour, but most difficult to obtain. Mrs. Hanna gave out the material for the knitting and saw to it that the work was done according to requirements, that no woman's time or material might be wasted. There were some that could not understand why every sweater and every pair of socks must be knit in a certain manner, and some even became angry. It was Mrs. Hanna's duty to explain with patience and tact the reason why. Then everyone wanted to knit. We are told that some of the men under her leadership became skillful knitters. Doctor Link with her genial smile and ability as a physician brought about the same results in the department of Surgical Dressings. There were few physicians in our town in those days and no one who could take time to do the work among the women. Doctor Link was untiring in her efforts and without thought of the sacrifice in her own profession. Mrs. S. S. Miller served as chairman of the department for Public Health Nurses. Many calls were made upon the Red Cross for help in times of sickness and Mrs. Miller was always ready to do her part as far as it was possible to render aid. Mrs. D. W. Gower was appointed chairman of the Home Service Department and Mrs. E. U. Carter was chosen executive secretary. The trustees of the Public Library of Russell gave a room in the basement of the library for an office. The Red Cross from the beginning placed emphasis upon the work that must be done by this department. Home service was to come first. The enlisted man and his famliy must be cared for. We began to use a word that was not common in our vocabulary, the word morale. This was the big task assigned to the Home Service Department. As the chapter had a branch in every town in the county, the Home Service Department must render service in every town. In addition to Mrs. Gower, the following persons were appointed and served during the war: Gorham, Mrs. Mary Bushell; Paradise, Mrs. Matthew Hauser; Waldo, Mrs. H. P. Tripp; Luray, Mrs. B. G. Daniels; Lucas, Mrs. B. G. Scrivens; Bunker Hill, Mrs. E. O. Humes, Mrs. Ida M. Short. Without the assistance of these faithful workers the great service could not have been rendered. We feel that Mrs. Gower deserves special mention as it was soon learned that someone must be on duty all the time. It was mipossible to get anyone to remain at the library all the time without pay, so Mrs. Gower opened her home and for over two years gave her parlor over to Home Service activities. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gower made a sacrifice that should not be forgotten. There were few days when Mrs. Gower could get far from home, lest she might miss seeing some member of a soldier's family or some man about to go to camp. Mrs. Carter rendered excellent service as executive secretary until she resigned to teach school. Rev. K. K. Clark was appointed to take her place and both he and Mrs. Gower held these positions until relieved by trained workers. We can say of this department that it was faithfully looked after in every way. The workers received letters of appreciation from enlisted men and their families that will never be forgotten. In many instances Mrs. Gower rendered a service that only a mother could have given. We know that we tried to do a brother's part. Miss Maude Crouch deserves special mention for the capable manner in which she assisted the department. This department is now located in the court house, where the trained workers are ready to render any service possible. We will now give, as far as figures are able to express deeds, the work that has been accomplished. This report is for the entire county.



Charles E. Hall, County Treasurer
A Medal Award

HOME SERVICE

Number of cases on file, 2,500, representing personal interviews at the office or in the home; financial assistance rendered; requests for information concerning drafted men; location of soldiers; location of persons in enemy territory; letters written to persons in foreign lands; requests for compensation and allotments, and other information. The Government also used this department extensively as a source of information.

WOMEN'S WORK

Total number of surgical dressings, 39,830; hospital and refugee garments, 3,487; knitted articles, 1,213; property bags and comfort kits, 212; junior work by students, 26 bed tables. Department organized July, 1917. Work rooms opened in the Masonic dining room September, 1917. Electric sewing machines were furnished by the City of Russell, Mrs. Leslie Ellithorpe, and the Eastern Star.

The children of Russell deserve special mention for the manner in which they gave to the Red Cross and helped to make its work effective. The Boy Scouts and Camptire Girls did excellent work. What was true of the Russell schools was true of the entire county.

NURSES

Miss Edna Eberly and Miss Leila Woelk entered training as Nurse Aids, Miss Eberly going to Camp Shelby, Mississippi, and Miss Woelk to Camp Funston. A course in First Aid was given to a large number throughout the county and diplomas were issued to those taking the work.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Statement of receipts and disbursements of money by the Russell County Chapter of the American Red Cross from its organization July 6, 1917, to December 31, 1920:

RECEIPTS

For membership dues	$ 9,094.25	
War fund contributions	28,499.24	
Contributions to the chapter	19,399.78	
Contributions for relief of Belgian children	15.43	
Contributions for Christmas packages	394.85	
Received from instruction class	44.00	
Received from first aid and hygiene classes	464.35	
Contribution for equipment work room, Russell	116.60	
Contribution for Junior Red Cross	367.48	
Received for merchandise sold	41.35	
Received for interest	1,020.35	$59,457.68

DISBURSEMENTS

By war fund committees to headquarters	$21,374.43	
Membership dues paid headquarters	4,611.30	
Surplus funds and merchandise to headquarters	5,562.64	
Material for military relief work	7,976.94	
Material for refugee relief	205.20	
Relief of Belgian children	15.43	
Christmas packages	386.47	
Home Service relief work	3,399.06	
Junior Red Cross, material, etc.	115.48	
Miscellaneous expense, postage, stationery, etc.	1,376.14	
Paid for merchandise for sale	36.51	
Paid for instruction class	38.71	
Paid for equipment Russell work room	84.00	
Paid for first aid and hygiene classes	756.79	
Paid for equipment Ex. secretary and welfare work	996.00	$46,835.10
Accounts due Chapter from branches and other	$ 439.32	
Cash and certificates of deposit in hand	12,083.26	$12,522.58
		$59,457.68

CHARLES E. HALL, Treasurer.

MEDAL AWARDS

A call was sent out to the various branches in the county requesting a report on those who had served at least 800 hours in work for the Red Cross in order that they might be elected in the Medal Award Class. Only one branch, Paradise, reported. At a regular meeting of the executive committee the following were recommended for the medal: Mrs. M. E. Machin, Mrs. L. H. Boyd, Mrs. L. C. Johnson, Miss Maude Crouch, Mrs. D. W. Gower, Mrs. H. E. Hanna, Mrs. L. Banker, Dr. Mabel Link, Mrs. W. W. Nutting, Mrs. Sue Phlegar, Mrs. Rex Scholes, Mrs. M. K. Brundage, Mrs. M. H. Fox, Mrs. S. S. Miller, Mrs. Cora Hunter, Mrs. V. K. Hoover, Mrs. D. E. McKean, Mrs. F. S. Hawes, Mrs. W. T. Foster of Gorham, Mrs. Decima Beardsley, Mrs. F. R. Culbertson, Mrs. Samuel Vogelgesang, E. U. Carter, S. S. Miller, Charles E. Hall, Rev. K. K. Clark. From Paradise the following: Mrs. J. D. Wood, Mrs. L. H. Benfield, Mrs. Anna Zimmerman.

No doubt there were many more who should be in this list but they were not reported to the county secretary for action.

CONCLUSION

So we have briefly told of a few of the things done by the Russell County Red Cross. We feel that we had a part in it all, in serving the world. To every man, woman, and child who helped make this record possible is due unstinted praise. The work we have begun we must carry on in days of peace. There is a great health program to be carried out as well as a great service to render. The Red Cross is still "The Greatest Mother in the World." To continue the work begun in war times, Miss Maude Crouch and Miss Edna Eberly have been secured to serve as county workers in Home Service. Dr. F. S. Hawes, who served in the Medical Corps, has been appointed examining physician for disabled men. He stands ready at any time to serve the men who may be in need. Results can be secured more readily and satisfactorily through him than through other sources. Examinations are without cost.

MEDAL AWARDS
MRS. SUE HAGAN PILGAR
F. L. CARTER
COUNTY PRESIDENT
REV. K. K. CLARK
HOME SERVICE
MRS. [illegible] K. BRUNDAGE
MRS. H. E. [illegible]ANNA
KNITTING
MISS MAUDE CROUCH
MRS. P. S. HAWES,
COUNTY SECRETARY
DR. MABLE LINK
SURGICAL DRESSINGS
MRS. F. R. CULBERTSON
MRS. L. BANKER
WOMENS WORK
MRS. D. E. McKEAN
MRS. V. K. HOOVER
MRS. W. T. FOSTER
MRS. W. W. NUTTING

MEDAL AWARDS
MRS. ANNA ZIMMERMAN
S. S. MILLER.
MEMBERSHIP
MRS. S.S. MILLER
PUBLIC HEALTH
MRS. D.W. GOWER
HOME SERVICE
MRS. M.H. FOX
MRS. DECIMA DEARDOLEY
MRS. F.L. BENEDICT
MRS. CORA HUNTER
MRS. L.H. BOYD
MRS. L.C. JOHNSON
MRS. VOGELESANG
MRS. J.D. WOOD.

Y. M. C. A.

Russell County sent two men into Y. M. C. A. service to assist in providing for the welfare of the men in the service. Rev. W. G. Lamont, who had served as pastor of the United Brethren Church in Russell for over three years, offered his services and underwent an operation to put himself in physical shape for the work. He was accepted about June 10, 1918, at Princeton, New Jersey. After training in New York he was sent overseas, where he served in France with the 27th and 30th Divisions, operating in conjunction with the British troops to the north of St. Quentin. Saw some very active service in the trenches until he was overcome with the influenza and returned to hospital at La Havre. After recovering, he worked in a rest camp in Southern France. Released from the service in the spring of 1919.

Walter A. Gross entered Y. work at the same time as Reverend Lamont and was in training at New York and Princeton. While awaiting passport papers the last registration was called, which would not permit him to go out in this capacity. He was discharged from the service October 25, 1918.

These men rendered a needed service and helped to remove a part of the censure which we believe was unjustly heaped upon an organization operating on the most extensive scale of any war organization. We do not propose to offer any defense of the Y. M. C. A. here, but believe that when the facts are fully known and men get away from the spirit of censure that is naturally a part of a soldier's life though often unconsciously, the Y. will need no defense. Men who are removed from the comforts of home and placed under the rigorous hardships of war will inevitably complain a little. This is human nature but is not a detriment to their doing their duty. Sometimes they will knock on the rations, or on the quarters and if the Y. rendered no other service it did something worth while in giving the men something to find fault with except the Government. There were mistakes made in the operation of the Y. somewhat as there were in the army. It is inevitable that any organization operating upon so colossal a scale will not always satisfy all concerned. It should not be compared with the local work done by any other organization which operated in a few places. In France there were ten Y. huts to every one of all other organizations combined. It is no disparagement of the Red Cross or Salvation Army or Knights of Columbus to give the Y. its just dues; there was work enough and glory enough to go around to all. When the Government put the work of the canteen into the hands of the Y. contrary to the wishes of its leaders, they laid upon it a burden that was heavy to bear. Gov-

ernment goods they were compelled to sell and render an account for the same, but at the same time vast stores of supplies contributed by the people for this work were distributed among the men free. Personally I have assisted in handing out thousands of dollars worth of such goods. Whenever a criticism came to me in the service I immediately undertook to adjust the matter. If a soldier had a complaint I would go with him to the Y. secretary in question and state his case. Since the Y. was placed under the control of the Chaplain, I did this as a part of my duty, and never did I find that a complaint could be sustained to the last. One soldier told me one day that the Y. overcharged him for some Horse Shoe tobacco. I told him to come with me and we would see that they made it right. I knew then that the Y. did not have any Horse Shoe tobacco and hadn't had any for over a month. When we went to the secretary we found that the man had bought the tobacco from another organization's canteen. Many such examples could be given. The charge of taking exorbitant prices cannot be sustained, as the prices were fixed by the Government, and anyone who made a profit on commissary goods was subject to court martial.

The men in the camp where I was stationed never had any complaint to make on the Y. It opened a commissary wagon the first few days after they landed and a tent within a week. In a short time a large hut was constructed which afforded a meeting place—in fact, the only place for recreation in the community. Here the men went to read and write, to hold all kinds of meetings from their church services to a battle royal. The canteen girl in charge was a Columbia graduate with a master's degree, but she was not incapacitated for work of any kind, and was a friend to every soldier. Many nights she would work until 5 a. m., making doughnuts or tarts for a special treat for the men. She was so universally respected that the camp commander permitted the unusual, in that he had a hut built for her within the limits of the camp, which she occupied until the camp closed. The sign above the door read "No Man's Land." These men presented her with a diamond necklace when they returned home. The following was written as a trbiute to her:

OUR Y. GIRL

When you come in from off fatigue
And hunt a place to write and read,
Who is it greets you with a smile
And helps forget the war awhile?
Our Y. Girl.

When you have stowed the sergeant's stew
And crave dessert when you are through,
Who is it makes the chocolate hot
With just the taste to touch the spot?
Our Y. Girl.

Who is it with a woman's heart
That's big enough to play the part
And be a friend to every lad,
To cheer him when he's feelin' sad?
Our Y. Girl.

Who is it listens to your woes,
And when you're sad she always knows
Just what to do and what to say
That helps to drive the gloom away?
Our Y. Girl.

Who is it writes to mother, dear,
And tells how well you're doing here;
Tells what a noble lad you are;
How worthy of her service star?
Our Y. Girl.

And when you learn some maiden's name
And want to play the parley game,
Who is it helps you hold the trench,
Translating love notes into French?
Our Y. Girl.

The mystic touch of womanhood
Will in the roughness find the good.
She helps supply the missing part
And has for all a woman's heart.
Our Y. Girl.

So here's to one who plays the game;
In rain or shine she's just the same.
She'll help us always keep in mind
The women folks we left behind.
Our Y. Girl.

—John E. Wilson.

CAMP MUSIC DIVISION OF THE U. S. ARMY

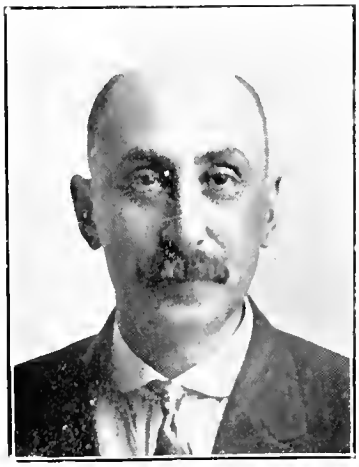
Miss Frances Brundage, Assistant Director Camp Music in U. S. Army and Navy

Music has long been recognized as a part of the real soldier's equipment. The Germans made music a part of their military training. When the work of the mobilization of the new army began this important work, so necessary in the preservation of the morale of the individual soldier, was not forgotten. In the various officers' training camps during the summer of 1917 special leaders were sent in to conduct the work of singing as a recreational feature. So it was thought of by many, both inside and outside of the army. When the Commission on Training Camp Activities at its first meeting, April 26, 1917, announced music as a part of its program, many commanding officers were willing to tolerate it in leisure hours, but it was not long before they began to recognize its great value as a part of real training for a fighting man. General Bell said at Plattsburg in April, 1917, that "A singing army is a fighting army." The first three song leaders in the camps were paid from privately contributed funds. Later, as appropriations were made for training camp activities, certain well selected leaders were chosen and assigned to the Quartermaster Corps at large. These were detailed to the various camps as civilian aides to the commanding officers. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, in organizing Camp Funston, charged his staff officers as follows:

"It is just as essential that the soldiers know how to sing as it is that they carry rifles and know how to shoot them. Singing is one of the things that they should all learn. . . . There isn't anything in the world, even letters from home, that will raise a soldier's spirits like a good, catchy marching tune."

When this work became more perfectly organized there was need for a specialist in music and in dealing with folks. For this work Miss Frances F. Brundage was selected and commissioned on May 15, 1918. She worked under the rating and with the salary of a captain in the army and was assigned to the Quartermaster Corps. She was detailed as Assistant Director of All Camp Music in the United States and in this capacity served faithfully until October 8, 1919. Her work was for the most part of an executive nature which kept her in Washington and New York. Previous to her appointment to this position she had served since August 20, 1917, as Executive Secretary of the Committee on Army and Navy Music. Miss Brundage received a formal recommendation from the Secretary of War for efficient and faithful service. The official government report of the Camp Music Division of the War Department was compiled and written by her. In the Literary Section we are giving her introductory article to this report which she has happily called "The Singing Doughboy."

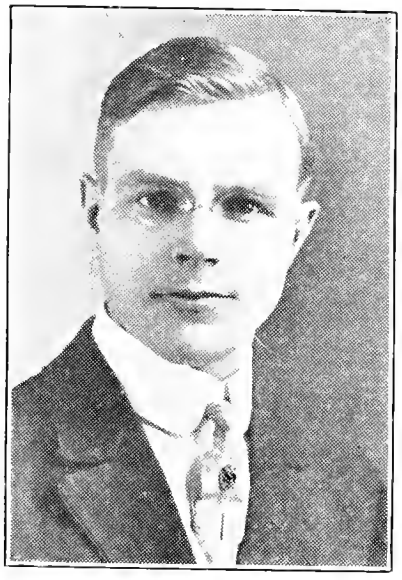
LIBERTY LOANS



V. K. Hoover, County Chairman

The citizens of Russell County may well and justly be proud of the fact that the full quota of Liberty Bonds was subscribed and purchased during the entire period of the war. The first issue of bonds put out by the government was purchased largely by the banks of the country and in this move the banks of Russell County did their full share. However, it was soon realized by the Secretary of the Treasury that many billions of dollars would have to be raised by the sale of bonds in order to win the war. To this end and a most perfect and effective organization consisting of workers under the driection of national, state, county and township chairman was devised. V. K. Hoover was appointed county chairman for Russell County and the record of over-subscription of quotas speaks for the efficiency with which he managed the work. He was assisted by a most tireless corps of workers who saw to it that the last man and woman who could take a Liberty Bond, did so. Some amusing and interesting incidents could be related of the pressure that had occasionally to be brought to bear upon some well-to-do citizens in order that they might come to see the light and lend their money to save the country that had so long protected them and made their prosperity possible. Other incidents of the sacrificial devotion of laboring people who took bonds and paid for them in small installments would be of equal interest and elicit greater admiration.

The entire amount subscribed by Russell County was over one million dollars. This record is not duplicated by other neighboring counties. The amounts subscribed on the various loans were as follows: First, $18,850; second, $111,350; third, $293,800; fourth, $396,800; fifth, $187,500; total $1,008,300.



Oscar Ostrum, County Chairman

UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

The United War Work Campaign was conducted in Russell County with great efficiency. Oscar Ostrum was county chairman; C. W. Shaffer, vice chairman; J. E. Missimer, treasurer; Marian Beardsley, secretary; Prof. T. W. Wells, director Victory Boys, and Ruth E. Kurtz, director Victory Girls. Each township had a chairman and the work was conducted through the schools by districts, the various school district boards acting as subscription committees. Russell County's quota was $21,000, which was over-subscribed in a single day. The object of this movement was to put every person, whether young or old, back of the men at the front by letting them feel that they were rendering a common service in the cause of liberty.

FOUR-MINUTE MEN AND WOMEN

Early in the course of the war the value of propaganda along the various lines was recognized. Believing that if the people were informed, they would act intelligently and in a sacrificial manner, the government commissioned men and women in each community to serve as speakers at the theaters, and at all public gatherings. These men were to speak not more than four minutes on some subject assigned them by the general committee on public information acting through the county chairman and organizer. John G. Banker was appointed to conduct this work in Russell County and he soon had secured the services of a number of men and women who spoke in the theaters, at the county fair, and any other place where folks assembled. He was assisted in the organization of the work by A. L. Taylor and John E. Merriam. Those who spoke on various occasions were J. E. Driscoll, A. L. Taylor, E. U. Carter, Rev. K. K. Clark, Rev. W. G. Lamont, Rev. J. E. Wilson, George W. Holland, Oscar Ostrum, Mrs. A. L. Taylor, and Mrs. F. S. Hawes.

John G. Banker, County Chairman

RED CROSS NURSES—STUDENT NURSES

MRS. LEILA FRANCES WOELK-SHAWHAN

Mrs. Woelk entered the Student Nursing Corps October 14, 1917, and was sent to Fort Riley, where she rendered faithful service until discharged.

MISS EDNA EBERLY

Miss Eberly entered the Student Nursing Corps on August 23, 1918, and went into training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Rendered most faithful service during the epidemic of influenza until she, too, was stricken and confined to the hospital for fourteen days. She received her discharge from the service on December 30, 1918.

STUDENT NURSING CORPS

The demand for trained nurses far exceeded the number who were qualified to render this service in time of war. To secure relief from this situation the Student Nursing Corps was organized. Here was afforded an opportunity for those who could assist in caring for the sick in the home camps to enter as nurses in training. Many who had the natural ability for such work rendered an indispensable service and very ably served their country. Russell County had two young women who responded to this call and so represented her in one more field of activity.

MISS CLARA NAYLOR
Army Nurse Corps

Miss Naylor, of Lucas, entered the service of the Nurse Corps September 17, 1918, and was sent to Fort Riley, Kansas, where she served until released from duty August 10, 1919. Her home is at Lucas.

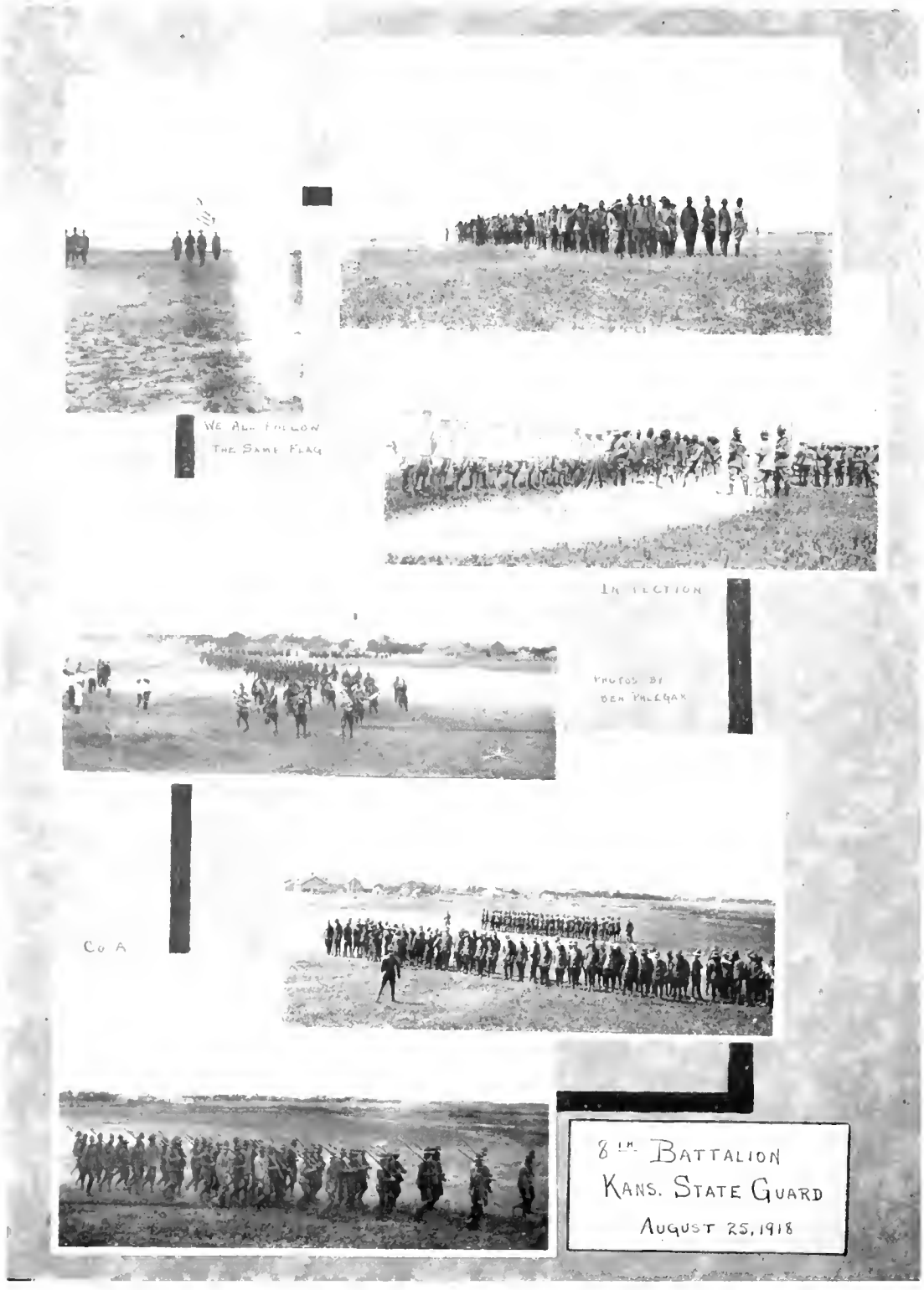
THE STATE GUARD

The Russell County State Guard developed out of the local companies of Home Guard organized at various places in the county. These Home Guard companies were organized originally as purely local institutions, the need of which seemed to be evidenced in the withdrawal from the state of the various companies of Kansas National Guard when these were federalized. The Adjutant General had already drawn up a form of constitution under which such companies could organize with an executive committee consisting of president, vice president, recorder, treasurer, and surgeon. This committee was responsible for appointing the officers of the local companies organized.

The first company to so organize was that at Bunker Hill, where a committee was selected and began enrolling men on July 2, 1917. Russell next called a meeting on September 21, 1917, and elected their committee. Officers were at once chosen and the company began drilling one night a week. On November 9, 1917, Luray called a meeting and organized their company. They were followed by Lucas with an organization on November 23. On January 4, 1918, a meeting was called at the court house in Russell at which the various companies were represented. The result of this meeting was to perfect a county Home Guard organization as a battalion with Sheriff P. A. Peterson as major commanding. At this time 400 men were reported to be drilling two nights a week. The work had now assumed such proportions that the county commissioners made an appropriation of $1,200 to be used throughout the county. Thus far the work had been supported by funds raised locally by the various companies. Most of the men however were already in uniform and were using old Springfield rifles for drill purposes.

On February 25 the change was effected whereby the Home Guard was transferred to the State Guard with the same battalion officers continuing in offices held. The county unit was known as the 8th battalion of the Kansas State Guard and was made up of Co. A, at Russell; Co. B, Lucas; Co. C, Dorrance and Bunker Hill; Co. D, Luray; Co. E, Paradise.

The organization was never called out for strictly military duty but there is no question but that the fact of its existence in the county helped to promote a spirit of respect for law as well


WE ALL FOLLOW
THE SAME FLAG
IN FECTION
PHOTOS BY
BEN PHLEGAR
Co A
8TH BATTALION
KANS. STATE GUARD
AUGUST 25, 1918

as to act as a curb on open disloyalty. It soon became evident to any who might have questionable attitudes toward the government that the State Guard had authority and a readiness to act if necessary. It also afforded an opportunity for men who expected to be called to the colors to get some information and practice in military drill, which was a great help to them when they entered training camps. Many of these men with "previous military training" were placed at once into non-commissioned offices. The Guard had occasion to conduct several military funerals, which it did in a most impressive manner.

On August 4, 1918, the first mobilization of the battalion was held in C. A. Johnson's pasture northeast of Russell. On August 25 the battalion met for general inspection and drill. Co. A, of Russell, acted as host to the battalion and served mess to 347 members and 42 visiting guardsmen from out of the county. The dinner, consisting of roast beef, gravy, beans, bread and butter and coffee, was prepared by Fred Evans, cook of Co. A. In the afternoon a patriotic address was delivered by Judge F. D. Blundon, of Salina, and the battalion was inspected by Adj. Gen. Charles S. Huffman, of Topeka. The Russell band, most of whose members were in uniform, furnished the music for all ceremonies.

The State Guard continued active until the signing of the Armistice. When the reason for its organization no longer existed it was demobilized.

COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL OF THE EIGHTH BATTALION KANSAS STATE GUARDS (INFANTRY)

Headquarters: Russell, Kansas

BATTALION OFFICERS—Pehr Albert Peterson, Major; Maurice R. Smith, Captain Adjutant; Jesse E. Missimer, Captain Supply; Robert A. Stewart, Captain Surgeon.

COMPANY A—Marshall E. Darby, Captain; Oscar Ostrum, First Lieutenant; Andrew J. Francis, Jr., Second Lieutenant. Headquarters—Russell, Kansas.

COMPANY B—O. L. Walmer, Captain; M. L. Craycraft, First Lieutenant; M. G. Rodrick, Second Lieutenant. Headquarters—Lucas, Kansas.

COMPANY C—L. H. Nimps, Captain; Clarence S. Peck, First Lieutenant; Allison Roy Baldwin, Second Lieutenant. Headquarters—Dorrance, Kansas.

COMPANY D—Opie O. Mowrey, Captain; Walter E. Pangburn, First Lieutenant; George A. Schurr, Second Lieutenant. Headquarters—Luray, Kansas.

COMPANY E—Fred L. Benfield, Captain; Wylie W. Martin, First Lieutenant; George E. Hendershott, Second Lieutenant. Headquarters—Paradise, Kansas.

DUDS

On the front during a bombardment there was an occasional shell which did not explode when it landed in the ranks of the Allies. The whining noise which it made in coming and the consternation that it caused before it landed were just as distressing as though it were a real earth-tearing, man-burying high explosive. But owing to some fault in the shell itself it did not do the damage, nor was it as dangerous as it at first might appear. Unless one happened to be in its direct path there was no danger. Such shells were called duds.

But the western front was not the only place where one might have seen some of these duds during the war. Right here at home the enemy occasionally sent over what appeared at first sight and sound to be a real dangerous, death-dealing missile. It was just as threatening in sound and seemed to contain as sure death in its dire punishments directed against the one to whom it was addressed, as though it really amounted to something. These missiles were not fired from Big Berthas but came as letters through the United States mail. Their senders tried to camouflage their filthy hiding places and cover up their craven identity but they were not always as adept in this art as were their kin across the Rhine. Their very tone and composition revealed the ignorance and cowardice of those who sent them, and very often gave clues to the identity of the one who was afraid to sign his name. They sometimes sounded very dangerous when directed against the county officials and others who were trying to do their duty, but they soon learned that they were only duds. Sheriff P. A. Peterson received several of these Hun souvenirs, as did also County Clerk William J. Roe, because of the work they did on the Draft Board. The author was also highly favored by having someone's attention directed to him in a "loving epistle" because of his activities in drilling the Russell company of the Home Guard. After a call had gone out asking those who had old army rifles, to loan them to the company to be used for drill purposes, he received the letter of which we submit a photographic reproduction. We suppose it was religious convictions that made the writer so concerned about this particular minister and would not have been surprised to find him listed as one of the conscientious objectors.

The following letter, very similar in tone, was received by William J. Roe:

"Dorrance, Kan., 4, 8th, '19.

"Notice—County Clerk of Russell County, Kansas:

"——— cast an elegal vote at the City Election on the 4-7th 19 and it must be attended to or we will send it to the State and see what you will have to say then, so act at once. Last notice. Obey or take your pill."

Others might be quoted which were even more threatening in tone but they are only duds. Let them alone; soon they will be covered with rust, and in time will go back to the dirt from which they sprung.

Russell Co. Kans.
Oct 17. 1917.

P.P.

Just read of your desire about loaning all the old Springfield rifles around the community. I have one, which you can have, if you promise me that you are going to use same on on you first and shoot your damn crooked head off. You are some minister

But let me tell you young man, if you don't stop your foolish acts pretty soon .something will be done that will certainly not be of any credit to you.

S. R.
A heavy tax payer
in Russell, Co.

OVER THERE

While war was the occupation of the men who followed Old Glory into Europe, there were also benefits that came to them from their association with a foreign people and from their sojourn in a foreign land. The average American cannot live long in any place without making friends. One of the most pleasant memories of the men who served in the A. E. F. in the years to come will be of the friendships they formed with the different classes of people whom they met, as well as the lasting friendships among their own comrades. One soldier who served in France will remember when he is old, some motherly soul who bestowed upon a "soldat American" all the affection and attention that she fain would give to her own son who had given his life for "La Belle France." Another will remember a little black frocked child who used to run to meet the "bon soldat" who for the time took the place of the father that comes not home again. And there are others who learned that Cupid is an international character with no respect for language or territorial boundaries. These are the men who gave their hearts to the shy and beautiful maidens whose language they could not speak. One Russell County soldier married a French girl and has since made his home in her country. And then there were some not so fortunate in finding the right kind of a girl, who fell into the hands of the harpies that infest the French cities and lie in wait like beasts of prey. As one might in the homeland meet this class of society, so over there he met them in greatly increased numbers, owing to the vicissitudes of war. We are sorry to note a tendency upon the part of some of our returned soldiers to judge France alone by the lower class, with whom the hardships of war might have cast them. Every fair-minded man will see how unfair it would be to judge any nation by its worst element which, like scum on troubled waters, possesses the surface in times of war. We have read some letters and heard other remarks which might lead the uninitiated to believe that France was all bad and that England was even worse. I am always inclined to believe that they are basing their judgment upon a leave to Paris or upon a few days spent in London. You must remember that Paris is not France, nor London England, no more than Chicago or New York is America. Here is an occasion for the exercise of the broadest charity. We would not wish a foreigner to come into our country even in normal times, and after a visit to the East Side in New York, judge and condemn all America upon the basis of such a meagre knowledge of her people and their ways. The men and women whom he as a stranger would meet over here do not belong to the same class as those whom he would meet only upon introduction in the homes. So in France, where social lines of demarcation are more closely drawn, there were some of the lower classes whom you could meet most anywhere, but back in the secluded and guarded French homes were the real people of France whom you would probably not meet until duly presented. Until you have known this latter class you are not qualified to judge France. With this understanding as a basis for our observations we will attempt to give a few of the impressions of the "Over There." We cannot hope to give the impressions as made upon all the soldiers from this country. Only a personal article by each individual could do that. At most these observations will be only those of one who tried to keep his eyes open to observe the life of a people whom it was a prviilege to know. My observations may not coincide with yours and you may not agree with some conclusions that I may make, but that does not argue against your view of France. We did not all see the same sections nor yet the same things in the same sections. To some of us each place was set up against the background of history. The Over There became a vast school room for two million men. Whether in France, England, Germany, or Russia, there were always valuable lessons to learn. How much one got out of this school depended very largely upon what he put into it. If he was always out looking for the worst side of things, as a soldier is apt to do, continually forgetting that he was at war and not at a Sunday school picnic, then of course he might live in France or England a year or a lifetime and come away with no greater fund of real knowledge than he might have derived from a trip to Kansas City. On the other hand, there were men who recognized that while they were rendering a great service they could also have a great experience to enrich their whole life. These men tried to observe the customs of the people and to study their history. They brushed up on art that they might better enjoy some of the great masterpieces treasured in this land of art. To them the old castles and cathedrals were not simply great piles of stone, "large buildings." They became the heritage of centuries. While one soldier wrote of seeing "the largest church in France at Bordeaux," others of us were glad to see Notre Dame and the Church of the Medeline, as well as Rheims and Cologne cathedrals. One soldier saw the tomb of Christ and visited the place where he was crucified in France. Not all of us were so fortunate as to see so much. But whether one was stationed in a labor battalion at St. Nazaire, or stuck in the mud at Brest; whether he lived in a dugout in the Argonne or was quartered in gay Paree, there was always something worth seeing and remembering.

FRANCE

When we think of Over There it is always France that first comes into our mind. I will never forget the first impressions that came to me on that June day when after a long and strenuous voyage we first sighted the coasts of Brittany. The long stretches of green fields

HARVESTING

FRENCH WAR PEASANT

HORSE MEAT MARKET
A HORSE AND A CALF.

PEASANT HOME
BARN DOOR AT NIGHT

THE GLEANERS

were relieved by the spires of churches that stood out like sentinels. They were the most conspicuous feature of the growing landscape. After landing we marched through the mud for several miles at St. Nazaire and went into temporary quarters. Here we saw the women bent under the burden of their heavy toil and knew that we were in France, the land of war. In a few days we moved farther inland and finally established a camp in a wheat field. We were stationed in the historic valley of the Loire near the many old castles for which this section of France is justly famous. As we became better acquainted with the people we began to observe many queer customs. They do not work as we do in America because they are French. As we watched them engaged in their primitive methods of farming, of transportation, and of commerce we said that they were behind the times. To which a Frenchman once replied, "No, we are not behind the times; it is you who are ahead of the times." So it all depends whether one sees through American eyes or through French. At their meals they eat but one thing at a time and cannot understand how we can fill a plate with several different kinds of food. When asked as to their reason for this custom, a French officer at our mess replied, "We eat one thing at a time, that we may have more enjoyment from our food; we enjoy each thing and you enjoy only a mixture." One is compelled to confess that the French can teach us some lessons in the art of enjoying life. They do not live as fast as we do and there is reason to believe that they get more out of what they do live. Instead of rushing into a short order restaurant and bolting a ten-minute lunch at noon, the French stores and shops close up for two hours at noon. Even in Paris I have been unable to get into the stores at the noon hour.

Personally I have always found the French people unless spoiled by the Americans, scrupulously honest, and could give innumerable instances to prove this statement. One washerwoman walked over two miles back to our camp one day to return the over change which an American had given her by mistake in handling their money. Of course there were some who were ready to profit all they could from "the rich Americans." But if my memory does not fail me, I believe that I have some faint recollections of some shops around army camps in America that were built there expressly to assist the soldier in spending his loose change after insurance and allotment were paid.

Some have charged the French with being dirty and they proceed to tell of their poor sanitary facilities, and congestion of house and barn all under one roof. Again we must remember that we saw France in times of war after her people had undergone three years of the most desolating war in the world's history. The peasant is "worn out with soldiers," as he puts it. In normal times his floors are spotless and his bed linen clean and white. He is also partciular about his food. True, we cannot accept his ideas of sanitation, but he will tell you that he has suffered no harm from these conditions through the centuries and he is French and we are American. The peasant is most frugal. Nothing is wasted in his country. Weeds are not allowed to grow along the hedgeways or roads; every foot of the soil is utilized. When judging the French peasant one should not compare him with the farming class of England or America. It would be more nearly according to facts to compare him with the slum dwellers in the great cities. He has been for ages a most unfortunate class. For centuries his land has been the battle ground of nations until he has learned to plow his land calmly under shell fire. The old French chronicler, Amelard, tells us that by the end of the fifteenth century the cattle of Picardy had become so used to being taken to certain hiding places, either in forests or in the caves in the chalk cliffs to escape the enemy that they had come to need no guidance and no other signal but the ringing of the alarm bell. As has been said, "His faults are those of all true peasants, but his virtues are his own." The burden of war that fell heavily upon all classes fell with its mighty avalanch upon the peasant. His was the work to feed the armies. All during the dark days when the young men were called to the colors the old men and women kept the land under cultivation from the gray solitudes of Brittany to the sunny hillsides of the Pyrenees. Often their only beasts of burden were their milk cows and it was not an uncommon sight to see a woman and a dog hitched together like beasts of burden.

If you were privileged to meet the better class of French society you found them always most hospitable and courteous in their regard for each other and for the Americans. In their school work they were most thorough. Always artistic. Music is as much a part of a child's education as grammar or arithmetic. While at times their social usages might seem stiff and formal to us, the American was usually excused on the assumption that customs were different in America. Religiously they are devout though often very formal and mechanical in their worship. Old funeral and marriage customs are still perpetuated. They could not understand our seeming haste in funerals when we would haul our dead to the burying place in an ambulance and ride in trucks instead of walking, as they always do. Funeral etiquet is very exacting. Certain prescribed days of mourning must be observed on a graduated scale ranging from two years for a husband or wife to three months for a cousin. Should a young woman marry a man who is in mourning she will immediately don the black. Great respect is always shown for a funeral. The two things that any Frenchman stops to salute are the flag of a regiment and a funeral. Marriage is made most difficult in France and no young woman who considers herself above reproach is seen in public with a gentleman unaccompanied by a chaperone. Marriage thus becomes the liberation of woman who still lives under many of the old limitations of the Napoleonic code. In the high class home the children are always most respectful and obedient

Beautiful France.

PATHS THAT WIND

THE OLD MILL

PEACE

NATURE'S MIRROR

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to parents and pleasant with each other. Love of home and native land are intuitions with the French. They love their country and affectionately speak of it as "La Belle France."

We do not wonder that they should love such a beautiful land. With their beautiful wooded hillsides, terraced gardens and vineyards, poplar-lined roadways and winding paths, central and southern France seem like a great fairy garden. Her old castles and ornate buildings are in keeping with the natural beauty of the land. The men who were so fortunate as to get a leave to Nice will always remember a land that we have always dreamed might exist but which we thought impossible. To see such a land plowed and blasted by the enginery of battle seems all the greater condemnation heaped upon the god of war.

THE BATTLE GROUND OF NATIONS

Oh, France, where empires rose and fell,
The battle ground of nations;
Where kings and monarchs fiercely strove
With men of lesser stations.

Thy ways have echoed with the tread
Of Caesar's marching legions
And felt the scourge of Attila
Through devastated regions.

Here Christian hosts met Saracen
And Moslem faith ejected;
Here Clovis ruled and Charlemagne
His empire grand erected.

Here Huguenot and Catholic fought
For causes each held sacred;
Thy soil is stained with native blood,
The price of petty hatred.

Plantagenet and Cavalier
Their battles fiercely waged,
While Royalist and Jacobin
Spared neither young nor aged.

When kings and monarchs fought to hold
Their power autocratic;
Girondists and Republicans
Stood loyal democratic.

And so for centuries France has groaned,
The battle ground of nations;
The pawn that kings would give and take
To hold their petty stations.

Today thy fields have felt the shock
Of world contending forces,
When might and right in battle locked
With unforetold resources.

Here met the armies of the world
From every clime and region,
To shed their blood and win the fame
Of death's immortal legion.

Like gods of old who hurled the hills;
Used thunderbolts for lances;
This Titan army of today,
Against the foe advances.

The cannons belched their spew of death;
The glare of searchlights blinded;
Consumed are men on altar fires
The god of war hath minded.

Men ride the clouds with lightning speed,
As Pegasus was ridden,
And rain their hail of hissing death
On towns in darkness hidden.

Like beasts they burrow in the earth
Where rats are round them playing,
With loathsome vermin as their guests
And stench of men decaying.

They writhe in agony and pain
And meet their fate eternal
By poison gas and liquid fire
Dipped from the pit infernal.

They drag their broken bodies back
With trail of blood behind them,
Or leave them hanging on the wire
Till searching parties find them.

A few survive the fatal shock
That leaves their systems shattered,
While others leave their arms and legs
Upon the hillside scattered.

Back rolls the wave of broken men
In trench no longer needed,
Like wreckage left upon the shore
When storm and wave receded.

Behind them in their narrow tents
They left their comrades sleeping;
Above them soon will poppies bloom
And grasses will be creeping.

So once again thy land became
The battle ground of nations;
All rent and torn—war's monument
Of ruthless devastations.

In smoking ruins cities lie;
Thy fields are torn and wasted;
Thy manhood and thy womanhood
War's bitter dregs have tasted.

Why should thy land be called to pay
The price that war exacted?
Why should thy cities suffer all
The battles fierce enacted?

Your allies brought their men to fight
And meet the dread invasions;
You gave your men, your country too,
The battle ground of nations.

—John E. Wilson.

GERMAN TANK HIT BY FRENCH SHELL

BEURECOURT LOOKING NORTH

PHOTOS BY LT. A.F LEUE

ST. MIHIEL - BRIDGE OVER MEUSE

MOUNT FAUCON HIGHEST POINT

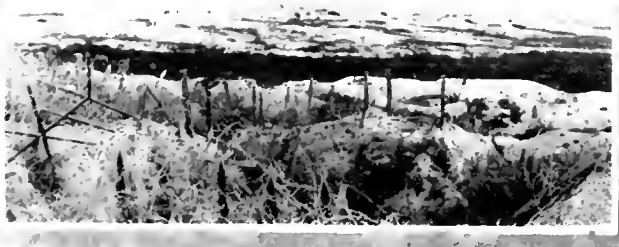
AT THE FRONT.
IF SHERMAN COULD
ONLY SEE THIS!

Photos by
LT A.F. LEUE

VILLAGE OF
FLEURY

WHERE MALANCOURT
ONCE WAS.

ESNES



FORT DE LA POMPELLE.
FROM RHEIMS ROAD

ENGLISH AS IT IS WRIT IN FRANCE

Copy of a letter to an American officer from a young French lady:

"Dear Sir: I than you for longer letter. I remember me very well the lieutenant you are and also are present your kindness word in memory me. I should be very glad if you come see me. You have two trains by come and by come back Saumur the evening this into which we have and if knowledge happy. When you will come you will prevent me for to find me. If a Sunday you preferable, this day I reserve you hen. Work much. You will come put again you at Ang-Mais la Pile. You have to me doing much compliments. I speak very little English and I write him also more mischief. I should be very glad and with a pleasure very alive, than I will come some lessons friendship of French and yourself English me. I speak not as well as than you think. You will go laughing of me in reading my letter but laughing in friend.

"Sentiment better."

ENGLAND

To several of the Russell County men England extended a welcome. Many troop ships entered France via England, where they rested(?) a few days before crossing the channel. It was in English soil that William Roe was laid to rest. England's hospitable shores offered a haven for Charles Dunn when his ship was torpedoed off the Irish coast. Some of the sailors had opportunity to visit the various ports. It was the privilege of the writer to spend three weeks in London while en route to North Russia. One is impressed with the great difference that can exist in a people separated by only a few miles of water. We left France, where we heard the language that to us seemed so difficult to learn, and in a few hours were among people whom we could understand, at least part of the time. One day I asked a London Bobby for directions to a certain place and to this day I have not been able to translate his words, yet they were "plain English." We have said that they have "an English accent," to which they reply that they speak correct English and that it is us who have "an American accent." Personally, we found the English a most delightful people, and the British, soldiers with whom it was a privilege to serve. Our experience may not have been that of all, judging from some remarks that we have heard. Here the same precaution must be applied as we suggested for France and under no circumstances should we think of war stricken England as the same country which we would find it a delight to visit in days of peace. The most frequent criticism that I have heard directed against England by soldiers was their poor rations. Personally, I have subsided on British field rations and know what it is to eat fish three times a day until you could float, and drink tea four times a day until you felt like a pink tea toper. I have a slight acquaintance with M. & V. (a conglomerate concoction concealing particles of meat and vegetables in an unknown canned combination) and have really tried to eat Irish oleomargarine. This last article could be tolerated only because we were in Russia where there were counteracting odors. I still retain a piece of British hardtack which may be used as a headstone at my grave when this book is finished. Notwithstanding the difference that we may note in their diet and ours, I am not one to complain when I have been the guest of British officers, who would gladly share the meager allowance of hard bread and coarse cheese with a Yank when he was without food on a long hike, and have been invited to tea in the middle of the afternoon, when a Britisher sat down calmly during a battle beside a campfire to make a cup of tea, while bullets were cutting the limbs within reaching distance of our heads. When I remember that it was England that suffered from a food shortage that France never knew I can have only the most profound respect for the British, who felt the pinch of a food control that would make Hoover seem but an amateur. During all those dark days food was scarce and they are now free to admit that which they would not then acknowledge. When a housewife bought her half pound of meat for her family of five and knew it must last a week, they were really sacrificing in a manner that we never knew. Perhaps some criticisms would be tempered a bit if we would say not that England gave us too little to eat, but that the United States gave us too much under existing circumstances, when so many were hungry.

As to our different characteristics, of course we are different. We think our ways are best and they think theirs best, and it is all right, because we are American and they are British. But as the child never grows too old to learn from its parent, so we believe that we could yet learn some very valuable lessons from the mother country. The English gentleman has and exercises a sense of chivalry that too many of us have forgotten. I will never forget the gentle rebuke that I once heard administered by a gray haired British officer to a flippant, obscene-talking young American lieutenant who had just made a disparaging remark about a lady. Very quietly and forcibly he informed him that "a British gentleman never spoke ill of a lady in the presence of gentlemen." While in Russia the American troops were treated with the greatest consideration by those under whose command they were serving. They even went so far as to issue a 50 per cent increase in rations over that allowed to their own men, to our railway troops. While there we served with the famous regiment known now as the King's Royal Rifles, which dates its ancestry back to pre-revolution days when this regiment was stationed in Boston and was known as the King's Royal Americans. But out there no one ever thought of the old relationships; we were all soldiers together fighting a common enemy.

In England one is impressed with the clean country places and beautiful drives. Their farms all seem to be model plants kept up with characteristic English precision. Of course London is great. Here one looks upon the centuries as they pass in review at London Tower or in the British Museum. One could spend days there. Every American who has been so fortunate as to touch the shores of England will remember a country that, quietly and without boasting, suffered perhaps more of the effects of war outside of cities destroyed, than did any other country. Their air raids were a constant annoyance.

RUSSIA

We need but to mention the name Russia to bring to our minds the superlative of chaos and disorder. We have known the Russia of newspaper reports and few have seen the real Russia. In fact, no one person can see all of Russia; it is too large. Any impressions or glimpses here given will be limited to only one section of this great country. Our travels were confined to the northern part, known as Lapland and Karelia, down as far south as Lake Onega. We met a people which do not represent the real Russia. Only the few real representatives of the old order were those met as refugees fleeing the Bolshevik peril in the south. It is not within the limits of this brief glimpse to enter into conditions political or social to any extent, even presuming that we were able to do so. We will speak only of the people and of the country as we saw them.

For the most part we met everywhere the most abject poverty and want. People clothed in rags and eating the scraps from the army kitchens. Little children dying with the scurvy because there were no vegetables obtainable. Potato peelings when there were any, were eagerly taken from the camp. I have seen the poor people pay ten roubles (worth $1.20 in our money then) for a small orange that some peasant had carried across from Sweden. They would eat peel and all to get a little acid and vegetable that they so craved. Women here bore the burden of war as few others were called upon to bear it. I have seen them carrying railroad ties like men. In their faces I have seen the marks of centuries of slavery. In a Russian book that I picked up one day in an office from which the enemy had retired I had an interpreter translate to me these words: "The lowest man is above the highest woman that lives." I may not have seen the lowest man yet, but as I looked into the depraved faces of some of those Mongolian brigands that made up part of the Bolshevik army, or even the bestial and wild looking Letts, who would rather murder than eat when hungry, I have shuddered to compare them with our women folks back home. As I think of Russia I can compare it to nothing more apt than a derelict ship, tossed as it is, upon the wild sea of anarchy and social unrest. Across the wind-swept steppes, through her dense forests, and down the streets of her cities stalk the four horsemen of the Apocalypse—War, Famine, Pestilence, and Death. Russia has fallen on the altar stairs that lead up to liberty and there her prostrate body is being preyed upon by the

Snapshot of Midnight Sun Taken from Running Train, June 30, 1919, at Exactly Midnight, North Russia.

REFUGEES. THEY ALWAYS CARRY THEIR TEA KETTLE

RUSSIAN PEASANTS.

BEARERS OF BURDENS.

RUSSIAN MADONNA.

AT THE RAILWAY STATION - KEM.

vulture of Bolshevism that feeds upon hunger of body, anarchy of mind and despair of soul. What her future is, we wonder only God knows. But while we wonder, one of the strongest and most virile races that ever lived upon the globe is being slowly exterminated.

As a country, Russia is a veritable story book land. I have thought sometimes as I road through the dark forests that I ought to see the people of our story book days coming out of its shadows. In the north you may find the primeval forests untouched by the hand of man. I have gone out into the woods where the stillness was so intense that you could feel it, and there have seen on the ground the mould of some stately tree that had fallen and returned to the dust from which it grew, and I have thought back through the centuries to the time when this tree stood a tender sapling while Columbus was a suppliant at the court of Castile. In these great forests I have felt the pulse of nature throbbing with a life divine till my soul caught up the rhythm of the noble and sublime. In the woods I have found a great boulder that seemed so out of place that I knew it must have been lost out of the pocket of some age-old glacier in the days when the world was young. I have walked along the shores of the White Sea and seen the gorgeously-colored rocks thrown up in the process of a world aborning. I have laid out in the woods on a battle field on the frozen ground and seen the aurora borealis reach up its lambent fingers of multi-colored flame trying to seize the north star that hung directly overhead. In the summer time I have seen at midnight the sun low hung in a hazy Arctic sky. For three months we never saw the stars during the long summer day. Surely northern Russia is a wonderful land. It is a pity that it is not accessible to tourists who want to see the beauty of primeval nature.

GERMANY

Contributed by Waldo Banker

After living in the mud of France under th e shelter of a pup tent for about ninety days one is able to appreciate to the fullest extent beds with sheets, and in many instances real feather mattresses. Such was the pleasant lot that fell to the majority of the men who comprised the army of occupation in Germany, and consequently was one of the most impressionable circumstances of the occupancy. Emotions were often greatly excited at the sight of green fields, fat stock and seemingly well fed people as contrasted in our minds with devastated France. It is related that on the march into Germany a disgusted K. P. engaged in digging a kitchen sink was overheard to make the following comment: "This is a h—— of a country; not even a shell hole to throw things into."

The inhabitants seemed to take the matter of occupancy with little outward emotion until such orders as are here quoted were published. On February 20, 1919, the following instructions were received from the Army Commander:

"The attention of the army commander has been called to the fact that billeting is not equitably distributed in any of the towns occupied by our troops.

"To obviate this state of affairs, provide suitable billets for American soldiers, and equalize the occupation of territory upon all classes of enemy inhabitants, the following procedure is directed without delay:

"The billeting capacity of every available house, including private dwellings, regardless of the social status or class of inhabitants, will be carefully checked up and no exceptions will be made in the case of any house. The use of kitchens will be left to inhabitants and sufficient sleeping quarters to permit of each female occupant over 12 years of age having her own bed; aside from this, no bed or separate room need be left for any adult male German between the ages of 12 and 60 years, where such procedure will result in an American officer or soldier not being provided with a bed.

"Based on the check made as directed in the preceding paragraph a redistribution of billets will take place with the least practicable delay with a view to insuring the comfort, health and general sanitation of the American soldier and an equal distribution of the inconveniences of a military occupation on the inhabitants of the country so occupied."

In obedience to the above order one citizen was approached who was loth to give up his office and later his front rooms. In his exasperation he remarked, "The Americans cannot make a pig pen out of my house." He was promptly summoned before a military commission and forced to pay a heavy fine as well as turn over the rooms. A few such examples served to insure the greatest respect for the Americans.

The country was considerably rougher than that which we had passed over in France. The trees lining the roads, instead of being stately poplars of France, were of the small, wide-

branching varieties. The roads themselves were not so well made, having lighter foundation and a narrower roadway. Owing to the fact that their government had requisitioned all the available horses for war purposes, the farmers were reduced to oxen for farm purposes and they became a very common sight.

Sanitary regulations were at all times rigorously enforced, which meant the removing of all manure piles and all obnoxious trash from the immediate vicinity of the front door, and these were covered with cedar branches until hauled to the fields and used for fertilizing purposes. Each town had its burgermeister, who co-operated with the town major, an American officer, in administrative duties. Fraternizing was strictly forbidden; nevertheless, when the lady of the house invited anyone in for coffee they usually accepted. Due to these little acts of kindness there was no thought of enforcing the arrogancy of the conqueror on any of the inhabitants and the relationship as it existed was extremely pleasant during the whole time of occupancy.

Schools were instituted, athletic programs laid out, and entertainments provided, which along with the intensive training schedule helped to keep the thoughts of the boys on their job as much as possible. Leaves were easily obtainable and not a few of the men were permitted to visit the famous River Rhine as well as some of the leave areas in southern France. The mess was exceptionally good and always held the wonder of the inhabitants on account of the variety and quantity. Guard duty was the main function of the army and one could hardly travel a mile on the railroad without seeing a sentry stationed in a little wooden shelter at a bridge or tunnel. The terraced vineyards located on the hillsides were a wonderful sight, showing the scarcity of tillable ground.

PRISONERS OF WAR
UNCLE SAM'S STAR-BOARDERS
BURYING A PRISONER.
A SERGEANT MAJOR.
"THIS BEATS GETTING KILLED FOR THE KAISER."
DOUBLE STOCKADE.

PICTORIAL SECTION

SPORTING

Boxing was one of the regular forms of exercise and amusement in the army. Very often some good bouts were staged between men who were professionals when in civilian life. Every regiment or camp had its favorite son who would meet all comers. Sometimes when soldiers had personal scores to settle they chose this method rather than risk a guard house sentence for disorderly conduct.

For those who couldn't handle the gloves there were other forms of sport. Baseball and football easily held their places in American hearts anywhere. Here we have a contest in spar fighting in which the sailor, who is used to this sport on ship, has bested the soldier who had previously put down several soldiers.

WAR TROPHIES
IN PARIS
ARMISTICE WEEK.
A BIG ONE
A FLOCK OF CAPTURED PLANES
STATUE AT RIGHT COVERED
GERMAN HELMETS AS KNOBS.
GUNS OF ALL SORTS
STRASBOURG
STATUE -
PLACE DE LA CONCORD
DRAPED IN BLACK
FOR FORTY YEARS.
NOW GARLANDED WITH FLOWERS.
PLACE DE LA CONCORD

On Duty in the Arctic Circle

These round-topped huts were the type used by the British. There were several redeeming features about them. Not so much space inside to heat up. Taken at Murmansk, Russia, Easter Sunday, April 19, 1919.

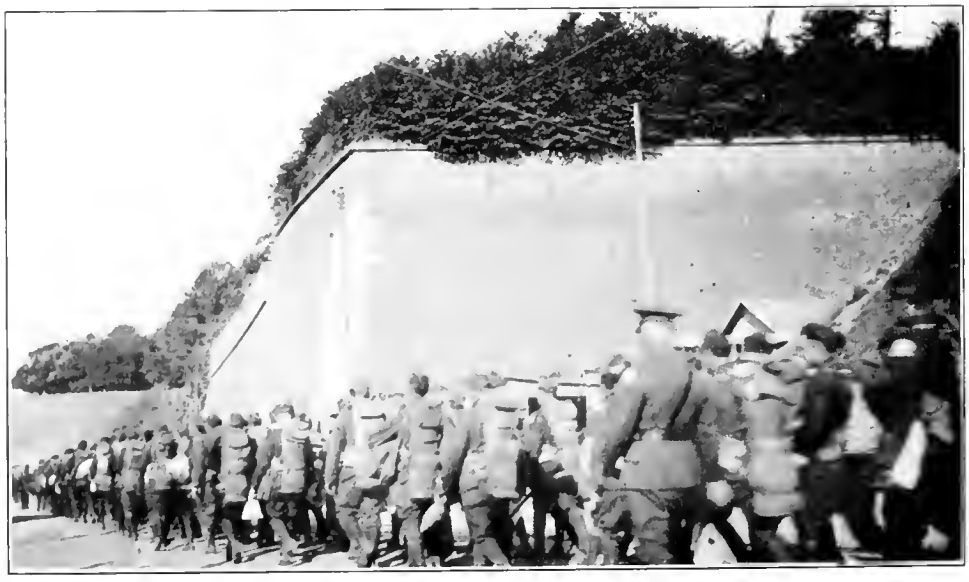
Cape North, Norway

Farthest point north reached by Russell County soldiers, or in fact by any U. S. troops. No troops in Alaska are as far north as this point. A bleak and barren, rock-bound coast, with no inhabitants.

HOMEWARD BOUND

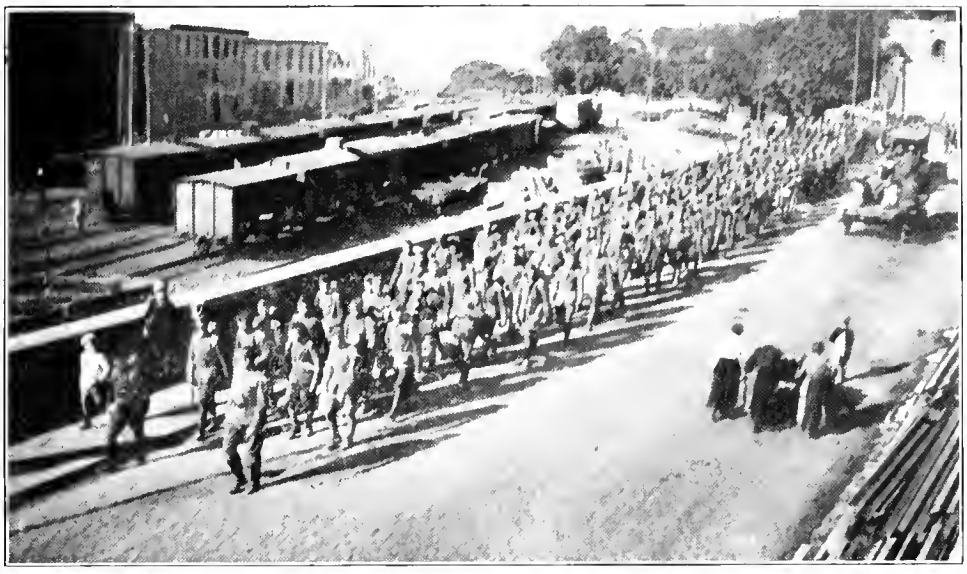
The Homebound Stride

"Oh, ain't it a wonderful feelin' " when we start home. This is the Homebound Stride as put on by the men marching through the streets of Brest on the way down to the docks to embark for home.



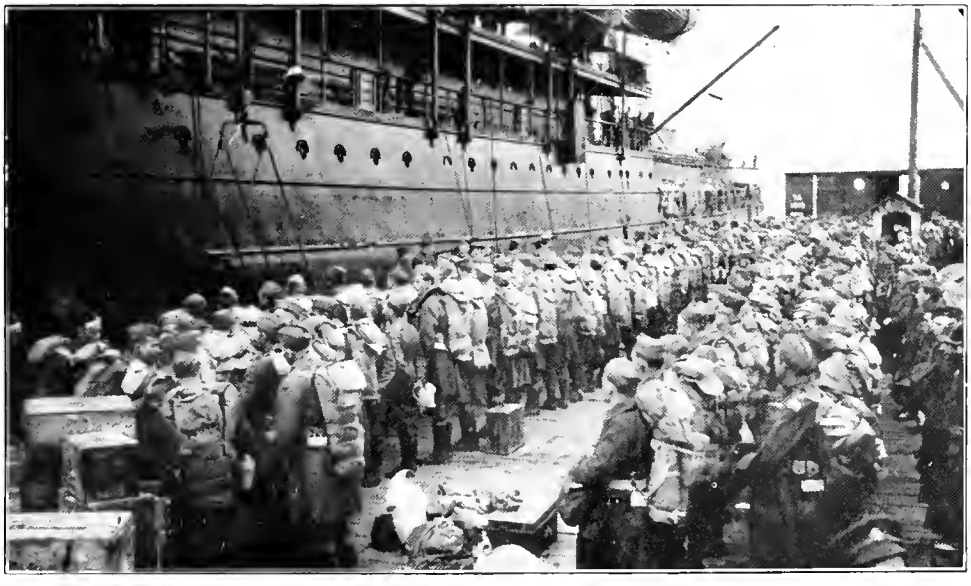
Fortifications at Brest

Americans marching past the old fortifications that have witnessed the march of soldiers of several centuries.



Down the Hill at Brest

Just before entering the dock yards. It is much easier to come down this hill with a full pack than it was to march up it earlier in the game.



There Were No A. W. O. L.'s That Day

Lined up for the last roll call preparatory to boarding the ship. Full packs and all baggage. Rearing to go.

Going Up the Gangplank

They could have climbed a rope ladder that day to get on board the ship that had a clearance for the United States of America.

Last View of France

Just out of Brest harbor. Leaving the Old World behind to find that little nest somewhere in the west. France with her mud and her sunshine fast fades away into the mists. We may leave you but you will never be forgotten.

THE PATH THAT LEADS BACK HOME

You may travel the way of the Magi
When led by the hand of God,
Or the Appian Way of the Caesars
Where the Roman legions trod.
You may follow the Bedouin nomad
Who roams o'er the desert sand,
Or go with the children of Israel
In search of the Promised Land;
But it matters not where you travel
As over the world you roam,
The way that's best above all the rest
Is the way that leads back home.

You may travel for business or pleasure,
Or travel in search of fame;
You may go as a soldier of fortune
And make for yourself a name;
You may march in the stately procession
Of warriors with victory crowned,
Or travel the highways of oceans
To visit places renowned;
But when your wand'ring days are over
And you turn from the paths that roam,
Your thoughts turn back o'er the sunset track,
The path that leads back home.

You may take all your ways of history
Plowed deep by the wheels of time;
You may take all the highways immortal
In story and song sublime;
But give me a ship, a stately ship,
That plows through the ocean's foam,
And steer it straight down the sunset path,
The path that leads back home.

—John E. Wilson.

HARBOR AT BREST

SUBMARINE WATCH
OFF WEST COAST FRANCE

HOMEWARD BOUND

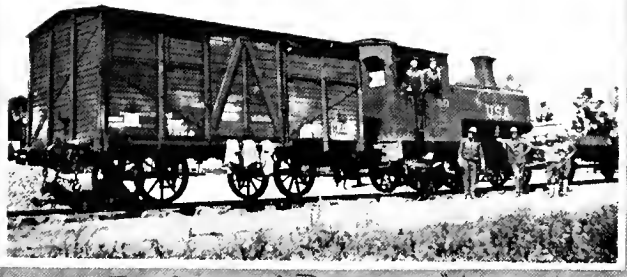
HARBOR
ST. NAZAIRE.

"WHEN DO WE EAT?"

WHILE OVER THERE

NEXT TO HOME. IN A Y. HUT
THEY BUILT THIS FIREPLACE.

THE CANTEEN



THE SOLDIERS' PULLMAN "HOMMES 40 CHEVAUX 8"

LITERARY

The roar of cannons always awakens the muses. In times when people feel intensely there is always a greater tendency to express these emotions, and this expression generally assumes the form of poetry. Some of the world's greatest literary productions were born in the throes of war. When a soldier out in No Man's Land sees his naked soul he thinks deeply and if the opportunity is afforded he will express these feelings. We are all familiar with some of these masterpieces like "Flanders Fields" and "My Rendezvous With Death" that have come to us christened in the blood of those who gave them birth. Likewise from the lonely fireside where loved ones wait has gone up the cry of a desolate and stricken love. Mothers wait for their sons that come not home again and pour forth their heartaches in the most sublime literary productions. These productions are great not because they would measure up to all the rules and usages of literary criticism, but because in every line you can feel a heartache and in every word a prayer. Wives, sisters, daughters and sweethearts have brought their most beautiful thoughts and bound them up into wreathes and garlands to place in memory beside the tomb of their beloved dead.

Not all here presented are of this deep emotional type. Some selections are the jolly, rollicking rhymes born of a lighter mood. Other selections were produced to meet a demand for a common expression in song of a mutual devotion to some cause. There are some selections that present the real side of a soldier's life as he lived out his big experience. Some present and preserve the sentiment of the times through which we passed. Many soldier letters were worthy of being used in their complete form if space would have permitted. As they are we present them as Russell County's contribution to the literary output of the Great War.

WHEN COUNTRY CALLS

Loudly may the jingoes clamor
That our patriotism's dead;
All the militants may thunder
That our blood's no longer red;
But when Congress, gravely sitting,
Says a state of war exists—
Then there are no hyphenated,
And there are no pacifists.

Some may rave at "watchful waiting";
Some want peace at any price;
Some be unconcerned at U-boats,
Dealing death, destruction, vice—
Let the Stars and Stripes be threat'n'd;
At the call for volunteers
We are one behind the colors—
Ev'ry diff'rence disappears.

Some have sympathies with one land,
Some another o'er the sea;
There the loved ones still are waiting
For the light of liberty.
Comes the break—they all determine:
We will ev'ry man be true
To the land of his adoption,
To the Red, the White, the Blue.

—John P. Ruppenthal.

MY LITTLE STAR OF GOLD

A Mother's Reverie

How oft' in the stillness of evening
When quiet and peace reign supreme,
I gaze at the star on my service flag
And fondly of you, dear, I dream.
In fancy again I can see you
While playing around my knee,
So gaily and glad, my dear little lad,
A soldier was going to be.

Only a little while longer,
You are a soldier true;
Laddie, my Laddie, marched away
Under the Red, White, and Blue.
Now, "somewhere in France" you are sleeping
"Somewhere in France" they say;
May God in His mercy and wisdom
Watch over thee night and day.

—Anna Ranck, Bunker Hill.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of one
Who gave up all he had,
We place a little star of gold
Upon our service flag;
While "over there" a little cross
Marks well the place he fell.
He died so proud because he knew
The story each would tell;
That "he hath done the best he could,"
His best for you and me,
To make this grand old world of ours
Safe for democracy.

—Anna Ranck, Bunker Hill.

THE REAL SPIRIT

We will reach our goal at whatever cost. It will take money and the lives of many sons of the United States of America. Money will be lost and restored through many resources, but the life of the beloved son, husband, brother, or sweetheart can never nor will be restored, only in thought and memory. And there are many mothers that have not the opportunity of giving their sons to their country in this great conflict. I earnestly and sincerely hope that it is only for a short time that they give their loved ones to their country to back Old Glory, and that they will all return safe and well again to their homes. There are many wives and mothers who will not, do not, and some even who cannot picture or imagine the heartaches and worry of loved ones left at home and the parting.

Ralph Kvasnicka to his Mother and Sisters, Lucas.

IN HIS MEMORY

Private Chester V. Hall, Machine Gun Co., 351st Inf., 88th Division.

Dead, Our boy dead! Why should our eyes
grow dim?
Choke back the tears; we will be proud and
glad.
No black upon our service flag for him;
Our country called; we gave her all we had.
Now that this brave young spirit paid the price
In God's celesial legions now enrolled;
Now he has made the last great sacrifice,
Change we the azure star to gold.
So may his spirit beckoning through the night
Over our land of freedom far and wide,
Enkindle in all hearts an answering light—
For love and truth for which he died.
We miss thee from our home, dear brother,
We miss thee from thy place,
A shadow o'er our life is cast.
We miss the sunshine of thy face,
We miss thy kind and willing hand;
Thy fond and earnest care—
Our home is dark without thee—
We miss thee everywhere.

—From Russell Record.

WOMAN'S WORK

The spirit of the women with regard to the Liberty Loan drive is admirably shown in their call for co-operation in an organized effort with the men in the third drive. Mrs. F. S. Hawes, who attended the meeting of the county chairmen of the Women's Liberty Loan committee at Salina in March, 1918, has the following call in the Russell Record of April 4:

"In the third Liberty Loan drive the women's committee is subordinate to the men's committee with which it will work in every way possible. We feel that the chairmen and their helpers, whomsoever they may choose, will play no small part in any patriotic work which may be done at this time, and in helping to 'pull across' Russell County's quota in the loan drive for three billion dollars.

"We believe that these Liberty Bonds will appeal especially to the women as an absolutely safe place to invest our savings at a good rate of interest. It entails no sacrifice on the part of the investor, but is simply good business.

"Women may not fight on the battle field, but her part in this war is no less important than man's, tho less spectacular. Many of our Russell County men are offering their lives today that their mothers, wives, and sisters may never know the terrible horrors of war that our sisters "over there" have known, and are the women of Russell County going to fail to do their share in helping to provide those men with the food and instruments with which to defend us? WE ARE NOT.

"MRS. F. S. HAWES, Chairman of the Women's Committee."

OUR NATIONAL DUTY

Herbert M. Fletcher, Waldo

Shall we fight or shall we falter,
When we know our brother's need?
When we hear their cries of anguish,
Surely we must give them heed.
Shall we let the hope of freedom
Perish in its hour of birth
And the lives of those who bore it
Ruthlessly be crushed to earth?

Shall we let a martial monarch
Crazed by fierce ambition's lust
Override the helpless nations;
Lay their temples in the dust?
Ravish fair and helpless maidens,
None so pure mad lust may stay.
But as slaves to brutal minions
Ebbing fast their lives away?

Surely the Great God above us
Will sustain our nation's hand,
Help us to beat back the foeman
Dealing death to every land.
But our God has always taught us,
Every man must do his part;
Every maid and every matron;
Every useful toil and art.

No, a thousand times more glorious
Is a grave in that fair land,
For the one who rightly earns it
Fighting the destroying band;
Fighting hard for right and justice,
Fighting for the human weal,
Fighting to release our brothers
From the despot's iron heel.

Let us each one bear our burden,
Live or die, it matters not,
If we die while bravely fighting
Caring not what be our lot.
Battle field or farm or factory,
Hospital, munition train,
Fighting, facing ever forward,
Through the deadly iron rain.

Let us not forget the succor
In our nation's first travail,
Which our forebears freely gave us;
Never did these patriots fail
To supply with stores and treasure
All our needs as best they might,
Lafayette and Kosciusko,
Fighting only for the right.

Let us never halt nor falter
Till our last brave comrades fall,
With their faces toward the foeman
And their backs against the wall.
Let our thoughts be all of Concord,
Gettysburg and Malvern Hill,
Till the monarch's haughty captains
Bow submissive to God's will.

Till the sons of Balaklava,
Phoenix-like, arise on earth
And enjoy the glorious freedom
In the land that gave them birth.
Till the war lord's rule is ended
And the battle lust is past,
And this fearful world wide conflict
Stands in history as the last.

—In Russell Record, August 9, 1917.

THE LAST VIEW

Never will I forget my last glimpse of America. The green hills and wooded valleys gradually receded; lighthouses came oftener; the little boats deserted us and a few big ships going to harbor passed by. Then the hills became mere outlines; the waves grew larger, evening came and found us well on our way. It's great to watch the waves. Some days blue, then mossy green, then gray. The white caps are everywhere when the sea is rough. We have seen some rough weather. Huge waves that lift the prow, then let it down, first dipping, then lifting again.

—Clifford Holland, in letter home.

FIGHT THE FIGHT OF FREEDOM

Tune: Onward Christian Soldiers.

Onward valiant soldiers,
Hold your banners high,
Let the flag of freedom
Gleam against the sky.
A united people pledge you
Their support,
With their wealth protect you
Like a mighty fort.

CHORUS

Fight the fight for freedom
Soldier boy so true;
For a free born nation
Will stand back of you.
Through the Red Triangle
Shines the warmth of home;
Let it be your refuge
When your heart is lone.
May it courage give you
To withstand the fight,
Of the world's old evils
'Gainst the cause of right.

May the Red Cross warm you
With its tender care,
Heal the pangs of battle
While you're "Over There."
Strengthen and caress you;
Make you brave and strong,
So that righteous freedom
Won't be challenged long.

Oh, our Savior glorious,
Speed the heaven-sent day
When a world-wide freedom
Has the right of way.
Down the force of evil
And the god of war,
So that blood and carnage
Dare appear no more.

—Amelia L. Jack.

OVER THE RAILS *

Over the rails, over the rails,
Work that's hard and in long details;
Pound along the chemin de fer,
Cold and rain can never deter,
In open cab and cupalo
Watching for posts and bridges low;
Murderous couplers taking toll,
Adding names to the honor roll.
Hold your train till gray turns your hair,
Waiting orders from chefs de gare;
Doing the work that never fails,
Over the rails, over the rails.

Eating carrots and rutabegs,
(Wait till you're home for ham and eggs)
Sevently hours without relief,
Living on bread and bully beef;
Doing it all with easy grace
Of railroad men with smiling face.
Hauling the stuff from ports afar
Up to the front where your comrades are;
Whipping the Huns with U. S. A.
Marked on the cars with right of way.
Doing your bit till Germany fails.
Over the rails, over the rails.

These are the men they couldn't scare,
Gathered from railroads everywhere.
New York Central and Southern P.;
Pennsylvania; D. R. G.;
Union Pacific; Santa Fee;
Great Northwestern and Mo. P.;
Even Alaska sent her share
Of railroad men from everywhere;
All one system they've come to be
For Uncle Sam's democracy.
The Railway Corps that never fails,
Over the rails, over the rails.

—John E. Wilson.

* Written for the Railway Transportation Corps.

THE BATTLES OF THE HEART *

Men tell of the battles fought,
Of victories lost and won;
They write of fields of carnage,
The work of the murderous gun.
They crown with fame the victors
Who lead the wild foray,
While bards unite in peans
And sing of the hero's day.
It is well to proffer honor
To those with honor due,
So here's to the quiet warrior
In life's devotion true.
For in other fields of conflict
Each one must take his part
And win or lose the guerdon,
In the battles of the heart.

I would not pluck the laurels,
Nor take from the warrior's fame,
But high on the roll of heroes
I'd place another name—
The name of the noble woman
Who saw him march away,
Who bade, "Good-bye, God bless you,"
When her heart would have him stay.
Close to his heart she lingers
And rests in the last embrace,
Till at last her heart surrenders
With woman's noble grace.
He fights till his war is ended,
Then hers has just begun,
In life she fought to keep him,
In death at last she has won.

* Sent to the mothers, wives and sisters whose soldiers died in the service.

—John E. Wilson.

RED CROSS DOLLARS

Tune: Brighten the Corner.

Do not wait until the wounded lie upon the field.
Do not wait till sickness claims our boys;
To the Red Cross pledge the dollars farm or shop will yield;
Lessen all danger that destroys.

CHORUS

Cast in your dollars, throw them now;
Cast in your dollars, throw them now;
They will drive the fever from our soldier brother's brow;
Cast in your dollars, throw them now.

We can't all help in the trenches, but there's room for all
To assist the boys who face the foe.
The Red Cross will use the bit you give, tho large or small;
Pledge it to help those who must go.

Wounded boys need tender nursing, they must have the best;
Fevered brows must feel a gentle hand;
Bring your greenbacks that the Red Cross then may do the rest.
Show us the spirit of Kansas land.

Bring your check-books, bring your purses, bring your hearts of love;
Count out all you feel that you can give;
Then increase it some and double it your thoughts above;
Do it that Freedom long may live.

—John P. Ruppenthal.

GOODBYE FRANCE, HELLO MISS LIBERTY

When brutal Huns would France enthrall,
'Twas then we heard her distress call.
When her brave men were in despair
We started singing "Over There."
We fought their subs and poison gas
And handed Kaiser Bill his pass.
And now our job is all fini
We want to greet Miss Liberty.

CHORUS

Goodbye France, Hello Miss Liberty,
You are the girl we are waiting to meet.
We paid our debt to Lafayette,
And now we are ready to go tout suite.
The girls of France are fine and the men are grand
But we want to see that girl with a lamp in her hand;
So goodbye France, hello Miss Liberty,
Bon jour, Hello.

Five million men apart were set
To pay our debt to Lafayette.
The way Fritz quit was surely fine
When we smashed through Old Hindy's line.
We never stopped from St. Mihiel
Till we tied the can on Kaiser Bill.
So when our job is all fini
We'll greet that girl across the sea.

CHORUS

We raveled out the Hapsburg line
And jimmed for good "Der Waeht am Rhine."
Divine rights stuff is only bunk;
We made Bill's throne a pile of junk.
Apres la guerre is all fini
En Tmerique tout suite parti.
Oh maids of France who love heaucoup,
This is the song we sing to you.

CHORUS

—John E. Wilson.

* Copyrighted and published as sheet music by Homer Rhodeheaver, who also furnished chorus.

SOLDIERING IN THE S. O. S.

Some men may fight with aeroplanes
And some may fight with tanks,
While others use the bayonets
To carve the Hunnish ranks;
The hand grenade's effective
And the rifle does its work
While machine guns play the mischief
While behind a stump they lurk.
But the fight that takes the courage
And the one that gets your nerve
Is the sentence of the C. O.
In the S. O. S. to serve.
It's the bravest kind of fighting
(As the speakers all confess)
Oh, it's great to be a soldier
In the fighting S. O. S.

Oh, the gas will get its victims
And the liquid fire will roast,
While the cannons hold a record
That would justify a boast.
Oh, it's great to pull the trigger—
Let the big gun do the rest,
And to charge, while all around you
By the thousands men "go west."
But the sights that make you shudder
And with visions fill the night
Are reserved to try the soldiers
Who behind the lines must fight.
Oh, this gruesome sort of warfare!
(Yes, the speakers all confess
That it's great to be a soldier
In the fighting S. O. S.)

Oh, it's great to be a sailor
And to plow the briny deep,
And to know that while you're watching
Cowardly subs around you sneak.
Yes, it's sport to ride a chaser
And to play with floating mines,
And police the lanes of traffic
For the rushing transport lines.
But the job for real adventure
With its thrills and all its shocks
Is to unload all these vessels
When they anchor at the docks.
Yes we know it's thrilling service,
(For the speakers all confess
That it's great to be a soldier
In the fighting S. O. S.)

When this cruel war is over
And the treaties all are signed,
Then returning tars and soldiers
Will a royal welcome find.
When the war is all forgotten
And the debts have all been paid;
After all their work is finished
With the shovel and the spade
Then in khaki old and tattered
And in faded unionalls
Back will come the grim battalions
From the docks and engine stalls.
When on Broadway men behold them
They will pause and question, "Who?"
"Is the Home Guard out for service,
Or the Boy Scouts on review?"

Then some old man long forgotten,
For his comrades will respond,
"We're the men who stayed to finish
Up the job across the pond.
When the others made their records
And received the service cross,
We were standing just behind them
To replenish every loss.
Inconspicuous was our service
And unherald our return,
But we tried to do our duty
Tho no crosses we could earn.
When at last our children's children
Will compel us to confess,
We'll admit that we were soldiers
In the fighting S. O. S."

—John E. Wilson.

† S. O. S. is name applied to the area back of the firing lines called the Service of Supplies. Written just before the Armistice.

THE NEW HERO

(Christmas, 1918)

Once men lauded as a hero
One who came with dripping sword
From the slaughter of his thousands
As the leader of a horde;
Where the very air was vibrant
With the cruel cannon's roar,
And with rifle smoke was sulphurous;
Where flowed freely human gore;
Where men struggled like brute creatures
And in death's embrace they fell;
Where like mown grass lay the thousands
Cut by shot and reeking shell.

But a new day now is dawning,
That day promised in the Book,
When we'll make our sword a plowshare
And our spear a pruning hook.
We have heard again the story
That in Judah's valleys rang,
"Peace on earth" we hear men saying,
As of old the angels sang.
We will furl the flags of battle
In the temple of our God,
And in humble loving service
Walk the paths our Savior trod.

Not to kill and maim and torture
Will our modern hero go,
But to lift the heavy burdens
And to lighten human woe.
He will be a knight of service
Fighting for the sore oppressed;
He has learned to think of others
And by others will be blessed.
In the days of reconstruction
When the world must find its course
He will wrest the ruling scepter
From the withered hand of force.

When he fights with sin incarnate
And the demagogue defies,
And will scorn to throttle manhood
With the tempter's compromise;
When he stands while all forsake him
In a modern Pilate's hall,
He'll be crowned the real hero
By the Judge who seeth all.
When he dares to think and travel
From tradition's time worn way,
Then the world will give him honor
As the hero of today.

—John E. Wilson.

THE BRIDGE BUILDERS

(In Russia)

We have sung the praise of the doughboys;
The birdmen and cannoneer,
And given the palm of victory
To men who fought in the rear.
And we would not pluck from the laurels
A single leaf of their fame,
Nor take from the glory they merit
As men with a fighting name.

But ours is the song of the bridgemen
Who fought with shovel and pick,
As all day long with whistle and song
They followed the Bolshivic.
When bridges were blown and shattered
And switches were torn and bent,
They buckled right in and hammered like sin
Till they cleared up every rent.

Oh, we need the men with the rifle
And the cannon as relief,
But they always lack without a good track
To bring up the bully beef.
So, it's "Here's to the spike-maul fighters
Who work and never complain;
Sixteen hours a day on a buck private's pay
To hold what the doughboys gain."

—John E. Wilson.

LIBERTY DRIVE

In this struggle for Freedom, Lord help us, we pray,
And bless the triangle, the Y. M. C. A.,
And guide us all right and give us thy aid
To accomplish great good in this mighty crusade.

Across the Atlantic where the loud cannon roars
You find the Red Cross women hundreds of scores,
Taking care of the wounded and giving them aid,
Right into the racket but never afraid.

Be loyal, buy bonds and thank God for the chance
To help the brave boys that are over in France,
That stand like a wall between Freedom and Hell,
A-fighting like demons, they do their work well.

The boys at the front behind the big guns
Are making it hot for the blood-thirsty Huns;
They are giving their blood, their bezum and sand,
And if we don't help them, we ought to be damned.

—Featheringill, Luray.

RED CROSS

Are the women a doing their bit for the war?
I should smile and say that they certainly are;
Throughout the whole Nation all colors and creeds
Have joined the Red Cross and are doing good deeds.

Many thousands are working and making such things
As sweaters and bandages, pillows and slings,
For sweethearts and brothers, fathers and sons,
That are down in the trenches a fighting the Huns.

Then over in France where the loud cannon roars
You'll find the Red Cross women thousands of scores,
Taking care of the wounded and giving their aid
Right on to the racket and never afraid.

They're building great hospitals all through that land,
Rest houses and barracks with everything grand,
Equipped with the finest that money can buy;
They're doing the business and running on high.

There's thousands of children most starving to death,
And old men and women just gasping for breath,
The by-product of war where kaiser the dam'd
Has burned all the houses and ruined the land.

These angels of mercy that wear the Red Cross
Are building them homes to make up for the loss,
With plenty to live on, but never a sob,
It's all in their business, they are onto the job.

There's thousands of women on farms milking cows
And running gas tractors and headers and plows,
All working like beavers to raise meat and bread
So all of the soldiers are properly fed.
All these are the heroes behind the big guns
That will crush the old kaiser and kill off the Huns.

—Featheringill, Luray.

FOR GALEN COOPER

In Lucas Independent, October 10, 1918.

Galen has gone to the Colors
And we don't know what to say.
The laddie we loved and cuddled
Stepped out for the Flag today.
We thot him but a child
With never a care at all,
But his country called him man-size
And our laddie has answer the call.

FOR DEMOCRACY

Tune: A Volunteer

We love the Red Triangle home for one and all.
Welcome for each soldier who has heard the call;
Cherry, homelike comforts keep them pure and free
While they fight for freedom and democracy.

CHORUS

Democracy that's world-wide we fight to win,
We will plant Old Glory o'er Berlin.
'Stead of "scraps of paper" we'll make treaties true;
All the world will honor the Red, White and Blue.

And should some boys be wounded and with fever toss,
They'll be cared for gently by our own Red Cross.
Ministration tender, there will ever be.
To the boys who battle for democracy.

And Liberties we're offered, bonds, the best on earth.
Everyone who buys them, sure to get full worth;
Bonds to bind the kaiser then you're sure to be
With the boys who're bleeding for democracy.
Our khaki-clad will vanquish all the "super men";
Free all ravished peoples and come home again.
Guide us then, Our Father, we would follow Thee;
Give our lives as Thou did'st for democracy.

—John P. Ruppenthal.

MY SOLDIER BOY

No, I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier,
But now his country calls, I'll bid him go;
For though it makes my inmost heart strings quiver,
There are other hearts that're breaking too, I know.
Not because of fame and glory do I send him;
Not for laurels he may win while over there;
But because the world is in a mighty struggle
And I feel that each must bravely do his share.
And because the weak and helpless have to suffer
'Neath the iron heel of petty tyrants' might,
When his "Uncle Sammie" calls him forth to battle,
Then I feel that he should gird himself and fight.
So I'll send him with another's choicest blessing,
The while my soul breathes forth an earnest prayer;
That he will do each duty gladly, bravely,
And that God will bless and keep him everywhere.

—Minnie Williams Colgrove, Bunker Hill.

ADDRESS TO SECOND CONTINGENT FIRST DRAFT

At Reception September 19, 1917.

(NOTE. One of the men who was present in this gathering requested that I include the address to the drafted men in our record. Among my papers I found the manuscript of this address and so pass it on as a part of the sentiment of those times. One significant remark was to the effect that according to the statistics of the armies thus far one out of every fifteen fell. Three of this little group of thirty men did not return. Albert E. Bodmer was killed in the Battle of the Argonne; David Deines fell on the same field, and Gustav J. H. Gahre was drowned while unloading supplies at Bordeaux. The entire list of men appears in the Chronological record, September 20, 1917.)

Fellow Citizens and Honored Guests: As a community we have assembled upon an occasion unlike any other in our history, but comparable to that taking place this week in almost every American city. We have assembled tonight to honor the men chosen from our midst, who will go out to represent us by playing their part in this, the greatest tragedy ever enacted upon the theater of time. We have read about war and talked war but for the most part it has all been in the abstract. Now we are beginning to know war in the concrete. When our neighbors, sons, brothers, fathers and husbands, at the behest of their country lay down the implements of their daily toil and march away to take their places in the ranks of those who bare their breasts to autocratic steel, then we begin to realize that war is real. As I have frequently said, we have never fully realized the seriousness of the situation in which we are placed, and only occasions

like this can make us understand. Not until America smells powder and sees her blood spilt will she really rise to her full strength. When she does arouse it will be like the awakening of a mighty Gulliver whose stretching limbs will cause the world to tremble.

You men are to be congratulated in that, by the process of the selective draft you were chosen as being especially qualified physically and otherwise, to represent the nation. Uncle Sam has sized you up and has said that you were fit to wear his uniform and represent him in the great cosmopolitan army of Europe. Whatever else you do you must be true Americans among men of all nations. Your comrades will be English and French, Italian and Slav, Japanese and Hindu, Canadian and Australian, Belgian and Boers. You will soon become a part of a world army the like of which never before assembled on the face of the earth, and we are expecting you to maintain the traditions of an American soldier who has always had one motto: "We lead, others follow." You remember that during the Boxer Uprising in 1900 the armies of the Powers assembled at Tien Tsin, where a council of war was held to decide whether they should march on Pekin and relieve the foreigners there. English, German, French, Japanese, and Russian officials all thought it an impractical thing to do. After they had rendered their decision, General Chaffe, commanding the American army, then arose and said, "Gentlemen, it is my pleasure to inform you that the American forces will march on Pekin at 9:30 tomorrow morning." And it was a Kansas boy that put the flag first on the walls of Pekin. Further, we will expect you to sustain the reputation of the Kansas brand of soldier who never took a back seat for anyone. It was a Kansas soldier who went into a place of amusement with a ticket for a back seat. Instead of taking the seat numbered he marched up to the front of the hall. When an usher called to him and asked him where he was going, he replied over his left shoulder, "Where a good soldier ought to go, to the front, of course." Upon one occasion during a certain battle in the Philippine war an order for a retreat had gone forth. General Otis noticing a body of men still rushing forward asked an aide who they were. He replied, "Sir, that is the Twentieth Kansas; shall I bring them back?" to which the General replied, "No; all hell couldn't bring those fellows back."

You will take your places in due time in the trenches. Over you will scream the shrapnel and hissing shell. In front of you will be a narrow, devastated, shell plowed, wire entangled strip of land called "No Man's Land." Beyond that will lie the trenches of your enemy, the Germans. Some day the order will go down the line to charge and over the top you will go with no power on earth or in hell able to stop you. You may not all get there but we know that you will do the biggest job of trying that this world has ever seen. You are all familiar with the definition of war by the famous American General. But when General Sherman made his declaration war was like kindergarten play compared to the carnage of today. The artillery of his day would not be heard in the roar of modern battle. They had no poison gas then, no aeroplanes, no Zeppelins, no machine guns, no submarines. War is a dirty job and so recognized, but under present conditions a job that must be done by someone, and this makes the heroism of the present day soldier all the greater.

You will hear a great deal about the equipment of the modern soldier. The one thing that you must not neglect to take along with you will be a sense of humor and a cheerful disposition. That is the only thing that will keep you sane in the pandemonium of this world mad-house. If the men in the trenches took everything seriously they would soon become gibbering idiots, as many of the Germans without your sense of humor have become. Make much of comradeship and be able when off duty to relax. Into this dark inferno of war take a little Kansas sunshine. Take into the trenches the bouyant spirit of the happy farmer lad. In your new life you will be confronted with vastly different conditions. Moral questions will assume new proportions. Life and its realities will confront you as never before. We will expect you to be men who will keep yourselves strong physically for any emergency. Remember always the gallant knight, Sir Gallahad, whose "strength was as the strength of ten because his heart was pure." May Russell County never be called upon to blush with shame because any of her soldier boys have been at any time incapacitated for duty by any other means than the direct instruments of war.

Tomorrow you will march away. Some will cheer and some will weep. Fathers will be proud of their manly sons soon clad in olive drab. How that uniform sets off his fine physique! His boy is going out to fight and show his colors. With mother it is a little different. That young giant who can now carry her in his arms; he with the swarm of girls around him, looks so manly, but to her he is still her little lad. It seems just yesterday that she reached out a trembling hand through the mists of happy motherhood and brought him into the world. She remembers now how she kissed the bumped head and wrapped up the hurt finger. It isn't her soldier boy who is going out to fight and maybe not come back; it is her baby of yesterday. As such she will always remember him and as such, she, with the true heroism of a real mother, gives him to her country in the time of its dire distress.

You may go, but we will not forget you. We will always hope you well. But according to the present statistics of this war the ratio established on the battle fields is that one of every fifteen engaged is lost. If this hold true, as we have no reason for doubting, two of you will not come back. Which will it be? We do not know, but this we do know, that if such should be the decree of fate there will be a little spot of European soil that will be enriched with a dif-

ferent kind of dust throughout the years to come. And that spot tho unmarked and unknown, will be forever hallowed ground to every American citizen and especially to every citizen of Russell County. So we can only say, "Good-bye, Good luck, God bless you."

You too, march on, oh Russell's best!
March on as men who've met the test!
  Humanity, with all its fears,
  With all its hopes of future years,
Waits now this nation's brave bequest.
We know what sacrifice you make;
What ties of home you're called to break;
  What business you must leave behind;
How plows will in the furrow stand;
How tools will drop from busy hand,
  To win this war for all mankind.

Fear not the shells that o'er you pass
And falter not at poison gas.
  Fear not the droning aeroplane
  Nor brutal tactics inhumane.
In spite of fire and hissing steel;
In spite of men that round you reel,
  March on and loyal soldiers be.
  Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith, triumphant o'er our fears,
  Are all with thee—are all with thee!

—John E. Wilson.

OUR FLAG

Flag of our fathers, glorious flag!
  When to the breeze you are unfurled,
We turn with gladness to salute
  The dearest flag in all the world.
    Flag of our fathers, red, white, blue,
    We will be true till death to you.

Our fathers fought beneath your folds
  For freedom from a tyrant's thrall,
And to defend you from your foes
  They gave their homes, their lives, their all.
    Flag of our fathers, red, white, blue,
    We will be true till death to you.

And now our country calls again
  To follow where you wave on high,
She will not lack, for brave, true men
  Have courage still to do and die.
    Flag of our fathers, red, white, blue,
    We will be true till death to you.

Flag of our fathers, float for aye
  Across our land, from sea to sea.
And be to every land and race
  Emblem of truth and liberty.
    Flag of our fathers, red, white, blue,
    We will be true till death to you.

—Mrs. Minnie Williams Colgrove.

THE SINGING DOUGHBOY

Miss Frances F. Brundage, Assistant Director Camp Music, U. S. Army and Navy

Beginning April 6, 1917, the burning questions in America were, how will our youth go forth to war? With what spirit will it meet this great emergency? What do our Allies expect of us? What do they need most, and how can we best direct our efforts to meet that need?

Back and forth we sent our envoys for plans and patterns that we might mobilize at once our military, industrial, and social resources. From every farm, village, and city came the boys to offer themselves to the concentrated technical life of the training camp. Their very segregation intensified the civilian interest in them and fanned to a white heat the desire to provide for them. The more ponderous wheels of industry gradually gained momentum in turning out food, uniforms, and weapons of war, while bandages were rolled and knitting needles clicked under deft fingers propelled by quick-beating hearts. And scattered over the land a few individuals thought, "Yes; all these things are necessary, I give most gladly of my time and money, but what are the lads really feeling and thinking these days? Is it possible for a nation to go to war without music? Wouldn't these boys of ours like to sing?" "No," was the superficial verdict of the public. "We must teach them to fight and equip them to fight while we care for the suffering of the world. Non-essentials must wait for peace time."

And among our Allies it was whispered, "America will not fight well, but she is practical and will send her money and her supplies without stint; hers is the part of material and objective support."

The world, including ourselves, failed to take into account the miracle of those training camps. Over and above the obvious side of military training, the imagination of American youth was finding itself and fusing itself by all the laws of silent alchemy into the great soul of America. Vague, sensitive, and groping as it was, it demanded its own medium of expression and the most far-seeing of the commanding officers recognized at once that in singing alone they could find the true superdiscipline for this new spirit.

It is now a matter of history that the spirit of America reached Europe ahead of our men, that our men arrived and fought ahead of their supplies, and that they are known to the whole world for their character, courage, and idealism. Our hearts ache to think of their suffering unnecessary privations, and we must accept our share of responsibility for mistakes made, but isn't it probable that no material production could have kept pace with such spirit? Isn't it a matter of pride that enthusiasm and imagination broke all bounds and waited for no supplies other than their own power? Our allies' first impression of our marching troops was that of serious faces and determined tread, but later, even the most casual reports rarely ever failed to mention the "singing doughboy." Soldiers of other armies sang, too, individually and in little groups, the songs of their own nations, history and tradition coloring the present with the past. What the doughboy sang troubled him little, the joy of singing possessed him. His part in the war was impersonal and altruistic, an unpleasant job to be done as quickly as possible in the name of humanity. He had no need to relate his song to anything in the world but his own free-swinging soul and the spirit of America, and he chose surely and well, sturdy old hymns for his sacred moments, national anthems for ceremonial needs, old favorites for sentiment's sake, and "jazz," much "jazz." He knew instinctively that his singing voice had been released along with his other powers to be used against the need of the hour, and he left it for the people at home to discover that the quality was in the spirit of his singing, and not in the song.

It was an heroic test of the community-music ideal that music must first be used to serve human needs if a people is ever to express itself through music. And so music went to war in the spirit of service to the doughboy—simple, democratic, adaptable to all his moods. How well he understood these qualities was proved by the armistice—November 11, 1918, was the burial day of all so-called "Kaiser Karols." "Pep" songs were instantly replaced by old favorites, especially songs of sentiment; more ambitious music was demanded; quartets and glee clubs aspired to excellence of performance. Consciously or unconsciously he commenced a return service to the art that had served him so practically in the most terrific test of his ideals, for the doughboy is that marvelous combination, a practical idealist. The future of American music is safe in the heart and mind of our youth. If, for a while, he ignores the academic and smashes accepted forms, he will eventually come into his own, create new forms, and define new standards.

Mr. Carl van Vechten has said that the only songs which really influence the music of a nation are those which are sung by the people.

When we accept this principle not as a limitation but an extension of our musical experience and learn with the doughboy to choose essentials only, we shall come into a warm and vivid understanding of whatever runs true to human interest, whether it be old or new.

The marching doughboy swung us into a quicker step—a new tempo, a new accent, a new cadence. The dreaming doughboy has a new lilt to his live song, and high above the clouds of dogma chants his hymn of faith.

Ours to catch his spirit and to sing with him a still greater American song.

SOME ABBREVIATIONS IN MILITARY USAGE

Selected from the Compilations of J. C. Ruppenthal

A. A. S.—Army Ambulance Service.
A. G. O.—Adjutant General's Office.
A. O.—Army of Occupation.
A. R.—Army Regulations.
A. P. O.—Army Postoffice.
A. W.—Articles of War.
A. W. O. L.—Absent Without Leave.
A. E. F.—American Expeditionary Force.
A. S.—Air Service.
A. T. S. R.—American Transport Service.
A. R. C.—American Red Cross.
Adj.—Adjutant.
Am. Tn.—Ammunition Train.
A. D. S.—Army Dental Surgeon.
A. G. N.—Articles for the Government of the Navy.
Bn.—Battalion.
Br.—Brigade.
Brig.—Brigade, Brigadier.
C. A.—Coast Artillery.
C. A. R.—Changes in Army Regulations.
Co.—Company.
C. O.—Commanding Officer; also Conscientious Objector.
C. D. R.—Cavalry Drill Regulations.
C. M.—Court Martial.
Col.—Colonel.
Capt.—Captain.
Cpl.—Corporal.
D. D. (or d. d.)—Dishonorable Discharge from Army.
D. B.—Disciplinary Barracks.
D. G. T.—Director General Transportation (France).
D. S. C.—Distinguished Service Cross.
D. S. M.—Distinguished Service Medal.
E. R. S.—Enlisted Reserve Corps.
E. T. C.—Engineers Training Corps.
Engrs.—Engineers.
F. H.—Field Hospital.
F. A.—Field Artillery.
F. O.—Field Order.
G. O.—General Orders.
G. C. M.—General Court Martial.
Gd.—Guard.
Gen.—General.
G. S.—General Staff.
G. C. M.—General Court Martial.
G. H. Q.—General Headquarters.
Hdq.—Headquarters.
Hosp.—Hospital.
Hv. A.—Heavy Artillery.
I. D.—Intelligence Department.
I. D. R.—Infantry Drill Regulations.
I. G.—Inspector General.
Ind.—Indorsement.
Inf.—Infantry.
J. A. G.—Judge Advocate General.
J. A. G. O.—Judge Advocate General's Office.
K. P.—Kitchen Police, worker around mess hall.
L. A.—Light Artillery.
Lt. (or Lieut.)—Lieutenant.
Maj.—Major.
M. C.—Medical Corps. English Military Cross.
M. P.—Military Police.
M. T. C.—Motor Transport Corps.
M. G. D.—Manual of Guard Duty.
M. O. T. C.—Medical Officers Training Corps.
Mtd.—Mounted.
N. A.—National Army.
N. R. F.—Naval Reserve Force.
N. R. T. C.—Naval Reserve Training Corps.
N. D.—Navy Department.
O. D.—Olive Drab.
Ord.—Ordnance.
P. E.—Post Exchange.
P. G.—French Abbreviation for Prisoner of War.
P. W.—Prisoner of War.
P. M. G.—Provost Marshall General.
Pvt.—Private.
Q. M. C.—Quartermaster Corps.
Q. M. G.—Quartermaster General.
R. O. T. C.—Reserve Officers Training Corps.
R. T. O.—Railway Transportation Officer (in France).
S. C. D.—Surgeon's Certificate of Disability.
S. C. M.—Summary Court Martial.
Sergt.—Sergeant.
S. O. S.—Service of Supply.
S. G. O.—Surgeon General's Office.
Sn. Tn.—Sanitary Train.
Sp. Tn.—Supply Train.
Sq.—Squadron.
S. A. T. C.—Student Auxiliary Training Corps.
S. R.—Special Regulations.
U. S. A. C. T.—U. S. Army Chartered Transport.
U. S. G.—United States Guard.
U. S. S.—United States Ship.
V. O. C. G.—Verbal Order Commanding General.

We submit herewith a copy of a Military Communication showing the use of abbreviations. This is a very mild one:

(Wilson, John E. Lt.) 201 (TS) 5th. Ind.
Hq., T. S., S. O. S., 18th October, 1918.
To C. G., S. O. S.

1. Forwarded, recommending that 1st Lieut. John E. Wilson be transferred to the Infantry arm of the service.

(Signed) W. W. ATTERBURY,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Received A. G. O.
26 Oct., 1918.
G. H. Q. A. E. F.

201: Wilson, John E. 6th Ind. LST-JTS
Hq. S. O. S. France, Oct. 23, 1918.
To C. in C., A. E. F.

Forwarded. This officer is Chaplain of the 21st Engineers. There is no objection to his transfer.

J. G. HARBOURD,
Major General, U. S. A.,
Commanding.

A SONG THAT GREW

(First part sung at Camp Mills)

Gone are the men to the land that needs our aid;
Gone are the men of Huns so unafraid;
Going to the Rhine to make the kaiser dance,
We hear their lusty voices calling "Vive la France."
We're coming, we're coming,
And we're not coming slow,
We are the Rolling Thirty-first
That makes things go.

Thick were the subs on the day we sailed away;
Few were the men who felt the least dismay.
Long were the days and crowded was our boat
But we were on our way to get the kaiser's goat.
We're sailing, we're sailing,
And we're zig-zagging slow,
We are the noisy Thirty-first
That answer "Yo!"

Small were the trains that first we saw in France;
Slow were the French to give our men a chance.
When our engines came we pushed them o'er the line,
And now they whistle to the tune, "Der Wacht am Rhine."
We're rolling, we're rolling,
And we're not rolling slow,
We are the Rolling Thirty-first
That made things go.

Closed is the war; the kaiser sneaked away;
Gone is his power and gone at last to stay.
We did our bit whatever it might be
And now we long to be at home across the sea.
We're going, we're going,
And we would go tout suite,
We're waiting anxiously the day
When home we'll greet.

—John E. Wilson.

THE AMERICAN LEGION

The American Legion had its beginning in Russell County on June 18, 1919, when a committee was appointed at the County Home Coming Celebration to take preliminary steps in its organization, first as a county unit. Dr. F. S. Hawes was temporary chairman. The following officers were elected for the county: Waldo Banker, Commander; Ross McKown, Vice Commander; H. H. Wentworth, Adjutant; John Roe, Historian; Carl Vanderbur, Sergeant at Arms; Walter Westfall, Chaplain; J. T. Tibbetts, Finance Officer; Clifford Holland, Publicity Officer.

In the fall of 1919 Russell organized an independent post and chose as the name therefor, "William Roe Post." The number given by the state headquarters was 99. Charles Tisdale was the Commander; ————, Vice Commander; Dean Nutting, Adjutant; Charles Lowry, Finance Officer; J. E. Wilson, Chaplain; W. W. St. John, Publicity, and Albert Schuler, Sergeant at Arms. Over one hundred men joined and the hall over the postoffice was rented for a short time. Later the Post moved into the southwest room on the same floor and furnished one of the finest club rooms in this part of the state. We give herewith the photographs of the present officers.

In April, 1919, Lucas Post was organized with Thomas E. Lee as Commander; Arthur W. Dorman, Vice Commander; Ross McKown, Adjutant; F. O. Barr, Treasurer; Lawrence Tilvey, Chaplain; Chester Cook, Historian; Jacob A. Rose, Sergeant at Arms; Ralph Coom, Service; C. W. Brooks, Employment; Lawrence Gilbreath, Athletic. This post conducted the Armistice Day ceremonies in 1920 in a most creditable manner, with a full day's program. At present they have thirty-five members. We were unable to get pictures of all the officers for insertion herewith.

In April, 1920, the Floyd L. Fletcher Post of the Legion was organized at Waldo, with Vernon Elder as Commander; Roy Rowe, Vice Commander; Clyde Wilson, Adjutant; Elmer Pieland, Finance Officer; Claude Miller, Chaplain; Clyde Burns, Sergeant at Arms. This post now has twenty-two members with an auxiliary organized. Were unable to get pictures of all the officers.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

Thus far but two posts of the Women's Auxiliary have been organized in Russell County. Waldo was the first to apply for a charter and effect an organization the first of November, 1920, affiliated with the Floyd L. Fletcher Post. Their officers are: Mrs. Gertrude Kastrup, president; Mrs. Ida E. Allen, vice president; Mrs. Rose A. Pangburn, secretary; Miss Pearl Bodmer, treasurer. Mrs. Kastrup was the delegate to the first state convention of the Auxiliary at Newton, Kansas.

The Women's Auxiliary of the William Roe Post No. 99 was organized December 16, 1920, with Mrs. William J. Roe as president; Miss Margaret Eastland, vice president; Mrs. William B. Gregory, secretary; Mrs. Idonia Chrisler, treasurer. Mrs. Roe and Mrs. Gregory attended the first state convention at Newton.

PROCLAMATIONS, ORDERS, ETC.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

To the Foreign-born Residents of Russell County, Kansas:

I, P. A. Peterson, Sheriff of Russell County, Kansas, deem it wise in the present crisis, in this formal proclamation to assure all residents of foreign birth that even in the event of the United States becoming actively involved in the great European war, no citizen of any foreign power, resident of Russell County, need fear any invasion of his personal property rights so long as he goes peaceably about his business and conducts himself in a law-abiding manner.

The United States has never, in any war, confiscated the property of any foreign resident unless by his own hostile acts he made it necessary.

I take this formal means of declaring to all foreign-born residents that they will be protected in the ownership of their property and money and will be free from personal molestation, so long as they obey the laws of the State and Nation and the ordinances of the cities of the county.

I urgently request that all our people refrain from public discussion of questions involved in the present crisis and maintain a calm and considerate attitude toward all without regard to their nationality.

Let it be understood that every citizen owes undivided allegiance to the American Flag, that he is expected to loyally fulfill all obligations which citizenship and residence impose upon him, and that any act, however slight, tending to give aid or comfort to the enemy is treason, for which severe penalties are provided, in addition to that punishment which public opinion inflicts upon the memory of all traitors in all lands.

May 3, 1917. P. A. PETERSON, Sheriff of Russell County, Kansas.

NOTICE TO ALL MALE CITIZENS OF RUSSELL COUNTY, STATE OF KANSAS

The governor of the State of Kansas, under date of April 30, 1917, has forwarded a letter to P. A. Peterson, Sheriff of Russell County, to this effect:

This office has been advised by the Secretary of War that the following method is to be pursued in the registration under the selective draft:

The sheriff, county clerk and county physician are to constitute a board in each county to supervise the registration and draft; the sheriff to be the executive officer of the board, the county clerk to be the custodian of the records and the secretary of the board, and the county physician, who will make the physical examinations at the proper time.

This registration is to be made by elective precincts throughout the county, and the duty of your county board is to appoint in each precinct a board of three members to conduct the registration.

In naming the registration board in the precincts the Secretary of War believes that you can find patriotic people who will volunteer to act as registration officials without compensation.

It will be the duty of the board to designate a suitable place in each precinct for the registration, such place to be tendered by its patriotic owner free of cost to the government.

While it is assumed by the Secretary of War that all parties concerned in carrying out this draft will do so without question from patriotic motives, it should be understood that heavy penalties are provided for failure to do so.

The necessary blanks will be sent you as soon as the President has signed the proclamation, which probably will be done within the next two or three days.

The registration must be made on one specified day, and the Secretary of War states that it must be made within ten days after the proclamation is issued.

Men enlisted prior to the day of registration in the National Guard, Army, Navy or Marine Corps, etc., will be exempt from the provisions of the draft.

The good name of the state calls for the whole-hearted co-operation of every official of the state in this plan of raising the army, and I am sure that you and other members of the board will come up to full expectations. Now that the plan of raising the army has been adopted, it is our patriotic duty to fall in line and do our best.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Governor.

PROCLAMATION—WOMEN'S REGISTRATION DAY

Inasmuch as the Federal Government, acting thru the Women's Council of Defense, has requested voluntary registration for service and the signing of food pledge cards by women of America; and having full confidence of the loyal desire of the women of Kansas to co-operate in every way possible with the government in the war we wage in defense of American ideals.

Now, therefore, I, Arthur Capper, Governor of the State of Kansas, do hereby designate Wednesday, the 15th day of September, nineteen hundred and seventeen, Women's Registration Day in this

state, and most earnestly request all women of the state of the age of sixteen years and over to present themselves for registration in the manner as shall be provided by the Women's Council of Defense.

It should be clearly understood, however, that the act of registration is to be entirely voluntary and is made solely "for the purpose of discovering definitely what each woman can do to the greatest advancement of her country and herself during the war," and to aid in food conservation. We may levoutly pray that victory will not be deferred until our land has been drained of able-bodied men as have the lands of our allies; we may hope that our wives and sisters and mothers will not be driven to the arduous physical tasks that have fallen to the lot of their sisters in Europe; but we may be sure that victory and peace and the restoration of normal conditions will come the more quickly and the more surely if every patriotic citizen, man and woman, voluntarily and cheerfully does that part which he or she can best do, both in actively serving the nation and in producing and conserving the nation's resources. To eliminate duplication of work; to co-ordinate effort; to bring the opportunty of service to every woman, it is highly important that systematic methods be adopted; this requested registration is the first step in establishing that necessary systematic order.

The state has no funds with which to carry on this work, therefore, women who desire to make contributions to the fund needed to carry on the work of the Womens Council of Defense at the time of registration may do so, but contributions shall in no case exceed the sum of ten cents.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Kansas. Done at Topeka, the capitol, this 20th day of August, A. D. 1917.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Governor.

Attest: J. T. BOTKIN, Secretary of State.

CLOSING REGULATIONS OF BUSINESS HOUSES ORDER OF FUEL ADMINISTRATOR

At a meeting of the Advisory Committee of the United States Fuel Administration, held January 30th, regulations were adopted governing the opening and closing hours of all business houses in the state of Kansas. This is a state-wide order, and will be strictly enforced. Following are the regulations adopted:

"Closing regulations effective February 1, 1918, established by Emerson Carey, Fuel Administrator for Kansas, and the Advisory Committee composed of C. H. Danner, J. C. Mohler, Harry Darby, C. W. Southward, and L. L. Taylor. As a federal officer of the United States, charged with the equitable distribution and conservation of fuel within the state, and by authority delegated and vested in me, I hereby direct and order that until further notice the following regulations are made to apply within the state of Kansas:

"During the time this closing order is in effect, all electric signs and all display lights shall be turned out, and all lights in buildings shall be turned out except those that are necessary for safety. Street lights shall be reduced to the same proportion that has been maintained during the Lightless Nights.

"All business and professional offices, except offices used by the United States or municipal governments, transportation companies, public utilities companies, telephone or telegraph companies, hospitals, undertaking establishments and industrial plants, shall open at 9 a. m. and close at 5 p. m.

"Wholesale and retail grocery stores, meat markets, department stores, hardware stores, implement stores, tea and spice stores, confectioneries, smoke houses, cigar stores and news stands, photographers, electric stores, and all other merchandise stores shall open at 9 a. m. and close at 6 p. m., except on Saturdays, when they shall open at 9 a. m. and close at 9 p. m.

"Drug stores shall open at 9 a. m. and close at 9 p. m. This does not prohibit taking care of emergency calls at any time during the day or night. Druggists are not to sell anything except drugs from 6 p. m. to 9 p. m., except Saturday, when they may sell other goods to 9 p. m.

"Bakeries shall not sell anything other than bread, cakes, rolls, pies, doughnuts, and all other products of the oven from 6 p. m. to 9 a. m.

Restaurants and hotels from hours of 6 p. m. to 9 a. m. are prohibited from selling tobacco, cigars, chewing gum, candy, etc., being permitted to sell food only, except Saturday, when they may sell other goods to 9 p. m.

"Banks, trust companies, building and loan associations shall not open for business except the hours from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

"Barber shops open at 8 a. m. and close at 7 p. m., except Saturdays, when they may open at 8 a. m. and close at 9 p. m. No cigars or merchandise to be sold excepting from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., except on Saturday nights, when other commodities may be sold until 9 p. m.

"Billiard and pool halls, bowling alleys, skating rinks open from 12 noon to 10 p. m. No merchandise, cigars or candy to be sold from 6 p. m. to 9 a. m., except on Saturday nights, when other commodities may be sold until 9 p. m.

"Country clubs and dance halls to be closed for all entertainments until further advised.

"Any jewelry store making it a practice to examine watches of railroad employes may remain open at its option, but no goods shall be sold between the hours of 6 p. m. and 9 a. m., excepting Saturday nights, when the 9 o'clock limit applies.

"Picture shows open at 2 p. m. and close at 10 p. m.

"We ask the fullest co-operation of the churches and lodges in the conservation of fuel.

"This order applies to all establishments, whether the fuel for light or heat be coal, oil, wood, gas or gasoline.

"Penalty. Whoever shall, with knowledge that the prices of any such commodity have been fixed as herein provided, ask, demand, or receive a higher price, or whoever shall, with knowledge that the regulations have been prescribed as herein provided, violate or refuse to conform to any of the same, shall, upon conviction, be punished by fine of not more than $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both. Each independent transaction shall constitute a separate offense."

EMERSON CAREY,
Federal Fuel Administrator for Kansas.

TO BE NO EXCEPTIONS

From newspaper reports and before receiving the official order, Senator Laing wired Mr. Carey, under date of January 31, as follows:

"Are just becoming familiar with recent order issued by me. What will be the effect of my obligations to the government if we continue under my order approved by you, closing at 6 p. m., rigidly enforced pending further orders from you? This new order will hurt business of all kinds here without conserving."

In answer to this he immediately received the following reply:

"In answer to your wire. Will be absolutely necessary to comply with state-wide order everywhere. Principal reason for issuing order was to get uniform hours for entire state. Business will be hurt some, but if strictly enforced, burden will be evenly distributed. CAREY."

This makes it absolutely necessary that the order as given in full above must be enforced.

H. M. LAING,
Fuel Administrator for Russell County, Kansas.

FOOD CONSERVATION

Practically all flour mills are working on government contracts. They are milling for the Allies or for our troops, and are selling direct to the United States Food Administration. The mills already have produced enough flour to last us until harvest if every person does the right thing. The right thing is to live on a maximum of one and a half pounds of flour per person per week. Families where bakers' bread is used should limit themselves to one-half of a pound of flour per person a week. A household with two members should not have more than twelve pounds of flour on hand at any time. Twelve pounds is a month's supply for a family of two, and to have more than a month's supply is hoarding. A family of two should not buy flour by the 24-pound sack, but by the 12-pound sack. A family of four should not have more than twenty-four pounds of flour on hand at any one time. If they buy bakers' bread, they should not have more than eight pounds of flour on hand at any one time. A family of four using bakers' bread should make purchases in 8-pound lots instead of in the 24-pound sack. Grocers are ordered not to sell more than a month's requirement for the family. Many grocers of Kansas already are refusing to make sales to families who are already supplied, and such grocers help the support of the United States Food Administration.

A pro-German is any person who is helping Germany to win this war. It makes no difference if that individual's ancestors came over in the Mayflower or if he claims descent from Pocahontas, he is pro-German if he helps Germany prolong the war. Anyone who hoards food is helping Germany and is pro-German. After May 15 we will requisition all flour hoarded by pro-Germans. At present patriotic Americans are returning excess stores. Some are returning all their flour and are going on a wheatless ration until the next harvest. That their loyalty will not be in vain we have paid investigators working now on the flour situation. We also have 3,000 volunteers, situated in every community in Kansas, who are giving us accurate information. With their aid we are listing stores of hoarded flour, and already we know where much is stored. We are giving until May 15 for anyone to voluntarily give up excess hoardings, and believe most Kansans will do so. But pro-Germans must not complain if they are publicly disgraced after May 15 by having their excess stores requisitioned by the government. I would ask anyone who wishes to volunteer information, to make reports only after they are in full possession of the facts. Report to the state office or to your county administrator after facts are complete. Reports should not be made when there is nothing but rumor to base an investigation on, for such rumors are often the result of spitework.

WALTER P. INNES, State Food Administrator

JOHN MILLS, County Administrator.

TO HOARDERS OF FLOUR

"Hoarders of flour, whether individuals, firms or associations, subject themselves to penalty of four years' imprisonment or $10,000 fine, or both. Retailers who aid or abet hoarding render themselves liable to fine and imprisonment.

"J. F. DEEMS, United States Food Administrator."

From other rulings we should judge that a thirty days' supply in the hands of a consumer is a reasonable supply. Hoarding is a very serious matter at this time, and every patriotic Kansan should make it his duty to see that it will not be necessary for us to resort to legal proceedings as has been done in other states.

Feb. 8, 1918. W. P. INNES, Federal Administrator for Kansas.

PROFIT ON FLOUR FIXED

Following the President's proclamation of January 27, the Federal Food Administration for Kansas has issued the following orders:

"The sale of flour by millers, retailers and other dealers in towns or cities to individual consumers shall be in one-eighth, or one-fourth barrel quantities or less. To consumers living in rural communities, one-fourth to one-half barrel quantities or less.

"Profit to wholesalers in flour should not exceed 50 cents per barrel on cash basis.

"Profit for retail dealers in original mill packages should not exceed from 40 cents to $1.00 per barrel, depending on character of service performed and size of package.

"Where retailers sell in amounts less than mill packages, the gross profit should not exceed 1 cent per pound. Any profits in excess of these or in excess of pre-war times will be considered cause for an investigation.

"Substitutes for wheat flour should not be sold at more than a reasonable advance over actual purchase price, and not sold with regard to market or replacement value at time of selling; in other words, the profit should be over the actual purchase price in all cases."

Please arrange for publication of your "fair food prices" according to the above, and advise me of any not co-operating. Yours truly,

WALTER P. INNES, Federal Administrator for Kansas.

DEPARTMENT REGULATIONS—RETAIL STORES—UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

SUGAR should be sold for the present in quantities not to exceed 25 cents' or 50 cents' worth to a local customer, or $1.00 worth to a customer from the country.

FLOUR should be sold not more than one-fourth barrel (forty-eight pounds) to a local customer from the country.

Please advise this office of any infringements.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

February 14, 1918. WALTER INNES, Administrator for Kansas.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HANDLING RETURNED FLOUR

All supplies of flour in the hands of consumers, in excess of the requirements for thirty days, must be returned, the limitation being twenty-four pounds for city trade and forty-eight pounds for country trade.

In exceptional cases (for instance, where the family lives a long distance from the railroad, or where there is a necessity for extra feeding of farm labor) permission may be granted to hold an extra supply. But before this permission will be granted, the matter must first be presented, with full details, to the State Food Administrator, who will authorize the additional allowance. The limitation has been made on the basis of six pounds of wheat per month, yet in urgent cases permission will be granted to hold more than this allotment.

Flour should be returned to the mill or dealer from whom it was obtained, when practicable.

In the event any dealer is unable to accept flour returned, or refuses for any reason to accept, you should endeavor to place the flour with some other dealer in the community; and if unable to make disposition of any quantity offered for return, communicate with this office at once.

(If any dealer refuses to co-operate with the Food Administration, and refuses to perform his patriotic duty in accepting returned flour, please report this at once.)

dealers are presumed to act in this matter and receive returned flour without any compensation for this service other than the knowledge that they have performed a patriotic duty; though if the occasion demands, it might be suggested that they will receive and are entitled to the customary profit obtained in disposing of the substitutes sold with this flour, in the event that they again sell it.

The price allowed for all flour returned should be the price paid for the flour, provided this price is not in excess of the current retail effective in your community at the present time. In adopting this basis it is assumed that the flour is worth only what the buyer would have to pay for it today; so that the current retail price, as a basis, would seem to be a fair and proper value to be fixed as the maximum to be allowed.

The dealer should either pay consumers for the flour returned, or give them a receipt or due-bill for the amount, until this office can authorize other settlement, this latter method being suggested in cases where the dealer would be burdened or embarrassed in the financing of flour returned.

It is the intention to redistribute all returned flour in the same community or nearby, if needed; otherwise it will be shipped to Gulf ports for war purposes. Should there be a surplus of flour for distribution in your community, some part of which cannot be used by a dealer for the reason that he has contracted for his future supply, the dealer should be advised that we will assist him in an arrangement to cancel his contract and protect him in the matter so that the emergency may be met and the flour used without the attendant loss of reshipment.

JOHN MILLS, County Food Administrator.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR WAR SAVINGS MEETINGS IN RUSSELL COUNTY, JUNE 28, 1918

The President of the United States has proclaimed June 28 as War Savings Stamp Day, on which a meeting is to be held in every school district to take subscriptions for this district's quota of these government bonds during 1918.

The officers of each school district will receive instructions to hold these meetings, and full details and supplies for conducting same, and are expected to see that subscriptions are received for the district's quota.

Every taxpayer in each district will receive through the mail a personal notice and summons to attend these meetings, and given an opportunity to subscribe for these War Savings Stamps to the full limit of his ability.

The district clerk will be instructed to take these subscription pledge cards to be returned to the county director, and also to report the names of all taxpayers who fail to attend the meeting, together with the names of those refusing to subscribe and their reasons for not doing so.

Russell County's quota is $249,000, and the quota for each district will be sent to the district clerk prior to the date of the meeting.

Township chairmen of both War Savings Stamps and Liberty Loans are expected to get in touch at once with district officers and aid in every way to make this meeting a success in raising the quota.

The government is not asking for donations, but subscriptions for government bonds of the denomination of $5 each, maturing Jan. 1, 1923, and costing during June $4.17—a short-time investment netting 4 per cent interest compound.

Our brave boys are giving their lives at the front, and we must loan our money to the government to support them.

Don't forget the date or the purpose. Do your full duty and put Russell County "Over the Top."

M. K. BRUNDAGE, War Savings Chairman, Russell County.

By Authority of the Secretary of the United States Treasury.

A CALL TO RUSSELL CITIZENS

A Rating Committee composed of fifteen of Russell's best-posted business men has assigned to each of the best-fixed citizens of Russell his fair share of Russell's quota for the Fourth Liberty Loan. Russell must raise $138,750. The larger subscribers are not yet meeting their quotas. It will be necessary to send a special committee to call on them, this causing double work on the workers. We are more than $90,000 short on our quota at this date, and if we are to raise this amount, the larger subscribers must come to the front. This is your war as much as ours, and it won't be won unless we all support it by buying bonds to our limit.

J. A. YERGER, Township Chairman.

CALLED TO THE COLORS

ALPHABETICAL ROSTER OF RUSSELL COUNTY

Addington, Frank Leroy
Albrecht, Fred
Albrecht, Dick
Allen, Russell Henry
Allison, Ivan V.
Acker, Franklin Dester
Arnold, Clifford Walter
Anspaugh, Samuel Raymond
Armsbury, Dwight Thomas
Anspaugh, Marion Morris
Abbott, Otto Bruce
Addington, John
Allgood, Ellis R.
Allgood, Luther
Atherton, Lee Otis
Adkinson, Wesley Levi
Anderson, William Arnold
Anschutz, Carl H.

Banker, Louis Waldo
Baxter, Charles Albert
Baxter, Edward James
Beardsley, Earl L.
Becker, Solomon
Bender, Willie
Betts, George
Bice, Vernon Leslie
Blagrave, Emmitt Leland
Boxberger, Solomon
Bowman, Elmer
Brandenburg, Celous E.
Brandt, George W.
Buehler, Edward
Burch, Harry Augustus
Banworth, Marcellus J.
Bushell, E. E.
Butterfield, Cleman O.
Bolt, Clifford
Baustian, Bryan
Boxberger, Samuel
Brethauer, Jacob
Brooks, Charles
Brandenburg, Sylvanus B.
Brandenburg, Laurel F.
Bunker, William P.
Beatty, Chester Miles
Beim, August
Browne, Alex D.
Biays, William Max
Bunker, John Paul
Becker, Jonathan
Buster, Cecil Jasper
Beardsley, Lloyd James
Beatty, Homer Glenn
Brainerd, Frank D.
Broska, Paul A.
Bennett, John William
Boyles, Arthur
Ball, Eugene Fred
Bodmer, Albert E.
Bunker, Thomas William
Barr, Floyd Oliver
Beveridge, Melvin Kelsey
Brown, Roy James

Brown, Orlie Eugene
Boxberger, J. Fred
Biays, Roy Joseph
Bolt, William A.
Black, J. W.
Brooks, Carter William
Barton, Herbert
Berkel, David
Bates, Roy A.
Belveal, Calvin C.
Bolt, Clinton
Bratt, Raymond D
Broska, Nicholas
Bressel, George Martin
Bretz, Milton Sylvester
Bronson, William Paris
Brown, Joseph Cecil
Buchan, Thomas J.
Browne, Lee
Brown, Vernon
Brown, Earl
Brown, John
Buzick, W. A.
Bronson, Albert
Bolts, Martin
Bower, William J.

Casper, Oscar R.
Casper, Carl
Claussen, Henry G
Claussen, Alfred
Cobb, Walter Charles
Cochrun, Omer Allen
Cochrun, Carl Navarre
Cook, Arthur Everett
Cooper, Samuel E.
Crabtree, Raymond W.
Craig, Samuel Louis
Crowe, William Patrick
Culp, Ira Herbert
Cunningham, Marcus
Cunningham, Aldo Waide
Chenoweth, Ira William
Cloepfil, Bobbie
Casper, William Henry
Cade, Russell Simon
Cooper, Galen E.
Clark, Joseph Merel
Chard, Ewen Cyrus
Crissman, Owen Wilbur
Claussen, Fred Bruns
Carter, Loren H.
Cunningham, Frank John
Cook, Chester Ernest
Cochrun, David
Cole, Frank Miles
Cooper, Ralph
Corwin, John
Cullen, Wayne
Cutright, Roy
Chrisler, Clemet R.

Deines, David
Deeble, Harvey Harold
Deines, Louis
Deines, Oswald Herbert
Deines, Ernest Hubert
Dick, Dan Sylvester
Darby, George Frederick
Dick, Bert
Dinelmyer, John Robert
Downing, James Franklin
Dutt, Clyde Leon
Dick, Alfred Theo.
Dewald, Jacob
Dumler, John
Dauber, Carl Edward
Deines, George C.
Dillon, William Robert
Dumler, Gottfried, Jr.
Deines, Herman George
Dorman, Arthur William
Dreher, Henry Samuel
Dickenson, Roe
Dole, Floyd Harris
Dantorth, Harry T.
Darby, Clarence
Deines, Adam
Deines, John George
Delp, Herbert
Dole, Doren
Dunn, Charles B.

Eastland, William Hagan
Elder, Charles R.
Elsner, William R.
Ewing, Eric E.
Ebel, Jacob, Jr.
Ehrlich, Theodore
Eyler, George K.
Earnest, Clarence
Eisenberger, George Edgar
Ehrlich, John Henry
Eastland, Edwin

Fallis, Clyde James
Feil, Gus
Feil, Reinhardt, Jr.
Friebus, Eric
Fitzwater, J. W.
Fletcher, Floyd
Fox, Leo F.
Fowler, L. C.
Foster, George Aubrey
Fowler, C. A.
Fairchild, Harold E.
Fowler, James W.
Fox, Martin C.
Freed, Eugene
Fairchild, A. J.
Fose, Leo
Francis, Lawrence
Frier, William T.
Furthmeyer, John

Gahre, Gustav J. H.
Garrett, Charles B.
Gavin, Thomas F.
Glaze, Ira C.
Gee, Roy
Gregory, William B.
Gilbreath, Lawrence
Gilbreath, Ralph
Gilbreath, F. E.
Glasgore, Fred A.
Gotter, Fred A.
Graham, Ralph
Graham, Glen

Hefferman, William John
Hall, George G.
Harder, John Max
Hall, Chester V.
Heard, Thomas
Heck, Theodore A.
Heim, John Fred
Heinitz, Alexander
Heinke, Guy Bruno
Helzer, Thomas Emmitt
Henry, Joseph Trumon
Herber, Emanuel Martin
Hilgenberg, Harry
Hoopman, William Norval
Houser, Herman Arthur
Houser, Roy B.
Hagan, George
Hagan, William
Heinze, Henry P.
Heinze, Frederick D.
Havens, Jess Lou
Hickey, Kidd Wesley
Hurlbut, Alva Willie
Heinitz, George J.
Hemze, Jacob
Hoke, Walter Emery
Howard, Jess Ivan
Hoover, Vincent Kelvin
Hoopman, Fred Bruce
Hurd, Conrad Irvin
Hubbard, Joseph Roy
Hupfer, Warren Jacob
Humes, Paul G.
Hoep, Arthur Milton
Horn, Will Robert
Halbe, Leslie
Halterman, George
Harshbarger, Lawrence
Hawes, Dr. Frederick S.
Heive, Adolp
Heinze, Fred C.
Henry, Edgar Leroy
Hodson, Cecil
Holland, Clifford R
Hoopman, Ira W.
Howard, Frank
Holmes, Duncan
Humphrey, Harry L.
Hunter, Ralph M.
Hutchinson, Duane

Janne, George
Jacobs, Adam Walter
Jacobs, Mike
Jemrich, Carl Otto
Johnson, Welly B.
Johnson, Leroy
Jones, Joseph Edward
Johnson, Charles L.
James, Walter

Johnson, Francis L.
Johnson, Julius
Johnson, Laverette
Johnson, Roy A.
Johnson, William J.

Kaps, Carl William
Kejr, John, Jr.
Krug, John
Kollar, Carl Ernest
Kornmyer, Clarence
Krug, George A.
Kunz, Albert Edward
Kvasnicka, Ralph Ernest
Kaufman, Herman A.
Keller, Glenn Elmer
Kvasnicka, Frederick Charles
Keller, Fred F.
Krug, Alexander, Jr.
Kaufman, Robert William
Klein, Gottfred
Kilian, Carl
Kuhnle, Theodore George
Keough, William J.
Kirby, Vance D.
Kling, John, Jr.

Lamoree, Levi Preston
Larson, Elmer
Lawrence, Fred Couchman
Lee, Ola F.
Lemmons, Amos
Letsch, John H.
Leonard, James Elmer
Lindsay, Lawrence Edwin
Little, Charles
Longhofer, Godfrey
Longhofer, Henry
Luder, Jacob
Lorenc, John Walter
Lohman, Ludolph
Ladd, Herbert H.
Lee, Frank W.
Lamoree, Lloyd Chester
Lindsay, Frank M.
Lowry, Charles I.

McKnight, Claude Ernest
McKown, Ross
McKown, Sherman
McVey, Everett
Mendell, Loren W.
McKarral, Ben
McKay, Robert
McMurray, John William
McConnell, Rea Albert
McCaleb, Sydney Kemp
McKnight, Guy Everett
McMullen, John L.

Miller, Loral Ralph
Mowery, James Emanuel
Mapes, Frank Ira
Manry, Glaucus G.
Manry, Thornton
Marsh, Paul Francis
Miller, Dr. Ned David
Maupin, Leslie Daniel
Munsell, George Everett
Mills, Clyde Stephen
Miller, Dave F.
Miller, Orlando
Miller, John James
Mitchell, Oscar Rolland
Mondero, John Michael
Morgenstern, John
Margheim, George
Maupin, Charles C
Manners, Earl R.
Meier, Godfrey
Major, Henry J.
Michael, George
Mills, Joseph Neville
Mai, John W.
Morton, Joseph Clare
Miller, Floyd Missimer
Mahoney, Robert Jeremiah
Miller, Henry
Miller, Vernon

New, Frank E.
Nuss, Herman H.
Novak, John Louis
Nutting, Floyd L.
Nutting, William Dean
Nelson, Jens
Novak, Joseph A.
Newcomer, Calvin L.

Olson, Alfred C.
Olson, Arthur E.
Oswald, Frank
Owen, William R.
Olson, Bert C.
Ohlemeier, Bert H.
Olson Adolf Ture
Olson, Harry M.
Ostrum, Francis William
Ochs, David
Oschwald, Carl
Olson, Carl A.
Overholt, Jacob S.
Overholt, Cecil
Overholt, Orval O.

Pangburn, Harold S.
Petty, Paul W.
Phillips, Arthur D.
Poppendorfer, Henry J.
Porter, Walter A.
Price, Guy E.
Propp, Philip
Pulec, William
Pope, John
Pauley, Francis Ray
Picraux, John J.
Pope, Henry
Phillips, Jesse H.
Pattin, Mark C.
Preble, Lavelle Henry
Piland, Elmer H.
Pond, Edward
Peterson, W. Tell
Phlegar, John N. Hagan
Perry, W. R.

Plumb, Dean
Plumb, John H. Jr.
Poleyn, J. C.
Pulec, Edmond
Poppendorfer, John V.
Pratt, Claude E.
Pullman, Charles
Pugh, Alex

Radina, Joseph
Riffel, Jacob
Ramsey, F. C.
Renner, Eugene
Reppert, Vernon M.
Reuber, August
Riggle, Harvey L.
Roe, John R.
Rogers, J. N.
Root, Earl F.
Rossiter, R. R
Rumsay, Earl S.
Rusch, Charles, Jr.
Roda, Carl O.
Rohn, Benjamin
Root, Albert
Reece, James F.
Reh, Fred
Roth, Ralph F.
Rounce, Glen Lewis
Ruff, Harry A.
Ruddy, Lester C.
Roda, William H
Rollens, Walter S
Reed, Howard
Reed, William
Ruppel, Henry
Robbins, Roy
Roe, William
Ross, Henry M
Rose, Jacob
Rose, Lawrence
Ruppenthal, Jacob C
Ruppenthal, Harold Fred

Sanford, Burl Kenneth
Saum, Frank
Saum, Dwight
Scharpf, Ralph D
Schneider, Emonnel
Schuler, Albert
Scriven, Roy
Stone, R. M.
Schmitt, Frank Nick
Sellens, Chester Clark
Smith, Ardle Edward
Shaffer, Joe Ray
Sheldon, Bennie R. F.
Shores, Clarence
Shreve, Robert
Shull, Charles Arwina
Steenback, Fred
Steinle, Ben F.
Steinle, John Fred
Steward, Michael Ray
Stiers, Floyd Cecil
Stopple, Carl
Strecker, John George

Strecker, John
Strecker, Albert A
Strickline, Jacob
Sullivan, Jerry D.
Showman, Albert Henry
Starks, Henry
Strecker, Ben F
St. Aubyn, Robert
Sine, Robert Lester
Sellens, Walter
Strecker, Frederick W.
Stopple, Jacob
Strecker, (Capt.) Alex
Simmons, Lloyd C.
Skaggs, Lloyd B.
Slimmer, Ben
Sowers, Claude
Sprague, Ray
Stanley, Elmer
Statan, Joseph Orval
Stephens, Mercer F
Stopple, Herman
Shores, Emery
Steinle, David S.
Stopple, Emanuel
Schmidt, David
Smith, Losie R.
Shaffer, Joseph E.
Schneidmiller, John, Jr.
Steinle, Fred D.
Schwien, Ferdinand
Smith, Watt C.
Schmidtberger, James F.
Strecker, Alex
Snyder, Harold L.
Small, Emery D
Shearer, William D.
Sellens, Cecil
Shafstall, Elam
Shafstall, Ralph L.
Scriven, Flavel Theo.
Spencer, Frank O.
Staggers, David W.
Stagner, Raymond W.
Seymour, Alma E.
Shafstall, Frank F.
Sprinkle, Raymond L.
Strecker, Carl E.
Sturdevant, Ralph
Strecker, Walter Leo
Stenzel, Victor
St. John, W. W.

Talley, Russell
Taylor, George Thomas
Thoman, Roy Salvanius
Tiedeman, Herman George
Tilzey, Lawrence Henry
Tisdale, Arthur
Towne, Charles Oliver
Trefethen, Eugene Charles
Tribby, Arthur Jared
Teppe, William Gustavus
Thielen, Francis L.
Turner, Charles Francis
Tibbetts, James Everett
Trexler, Lovell George
Tisdale, Charles W.
Turley, Oliver

Ulrey, John Harrison
Ukson, Joseph W.

Vaughn, David Earl
Vanderbur, Carl Eugene
Vanderbur, John Earnest
Vanderbur, Benjamin
Vinaroff, G. E.
Volak, Thomas H.

Wallace, Lew H.
Wallis, Gaile Faris
Waymaster, George
Wenger, Benjamin Edward
Westfall, Walter Enas
Westfall, Raymond Wilson
Williams, John E.
Whitmer, Henry A.
Wolf, Ira Spangler
Wright, Ernest
Wyatt, Fred Carpenter
Wilson, Many Ray
Warcheim, Charles F.

Wallace, William Allen
Weimer, David, Jr
Wyckoff, Christian C.
Wolf, Jacob Roy
Wagner, Henry
Wehrle, Rudolph J.
Wentworth, Hiram H.
Weber, Mathias A
Wentworth, Frank R.
Westfall, Byron K.
Wiseman, Clay Enoie
Woelk, Rudolph J.
Walter, William McKinley
Welch, Jerome
Walizer, Clarence William
Welch, Clyde Clayton
Wheatley, La Vergne D.
Wheatley, Charles
White, Dan
White, Ed
William, Christ
Wilson, John Edward

Zipprodt, Vincent R.
Zimmerman, Claude A.
Zwetzig, George

ERRATA

Two or three errors have been detected after sections were printed. We take this means of rectifying as far as possible such as may have crept in. We regret as much as anyone their presence.

On page 48 the records of Martin G. Miller and Karl D. Miller should be transposed to agree with the pictures.

On page 62 the first picture is that of Joseph Clare Morton instead of George W. Halterman, whose picture is not in the book. The picture and record as they appear were sent to me together without explanation; hence the error. The correct record to accompany this picture is as follows:

Joseph Clare Morton, Corporal, August 25, 1918, to December 14, 1919. Medical Corps attached to the 337th Regiment of the 95th Division. Trained at Camp Funston and at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Also with the 320th Sanitary Train.

TAPS

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